Routes to tour in Germany

iburg, 21 August 1983 second year - No. 1096 - By air

The German Tribune

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The Rheingold Route

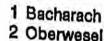
German roads will get you there - to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your





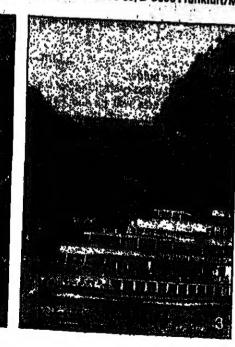


3 The Loreley Rock

4 Boppard

5 Stolzenfels Castle







Europe urged to step into Chad crisis

ampe has been sharply criticised at hours by Soviet troops sirlifted from hape, the Nato headquarters, for blug enough in Chad.

worry is that American forces come over-committed if they he sent in to help out in the cri-

tem Europe's raw material, trade urity interests are at stake, runs ent, so Europe itself should

ast five African states are said by and EEC experts in Brussels to rged France to intervene in

include Senegal, Niger and the oust, all of which are of vital in-France and Western Europe as of raw materials such as ura-

ring a coup by pro-Gaddasi in Upper Volta they were worri-situation in Chad might lead to detabilisation in the region. would endanger the relatively

alic regimes of pro-Western

IN THIS ISSUE sis in divided Lebanon

peace movement pulls

h's temperature set to rise, uman beings will be to blame

of putting women into

Gaddafi movement might also to them and other countries, s Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. ation in the western Mediterra-

the it has a population of only three

Gaddafi's forces are said to be: ely disciplined and enthusiastic heir leader and superior to those helghbouring countries except

crucial factor is, however, the ing Col. Gaddafi has, as a devout a and Islamic fundamentalist, the atheist Soviet Union.

fite are persistent rumours of enorstockpiles of arms and equipment by under the command of a Red

y could be used in a matter of

southern Russia.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 large freighters and up to 5,000 smaller cargo vessels a day carry goods to and from Western Europe in the Mediterranean.

European industry depends on this trade for a living, and the European industrial region is the second-largest in the world after the United States.

Safeguarding the right of innocent passage for Mediterranean shipping is thus a crucial issue for Europe.

It would be endangered the moment the Soviet Mediterranean fleet had enough bases between Gibraltar and the Dardanelles.

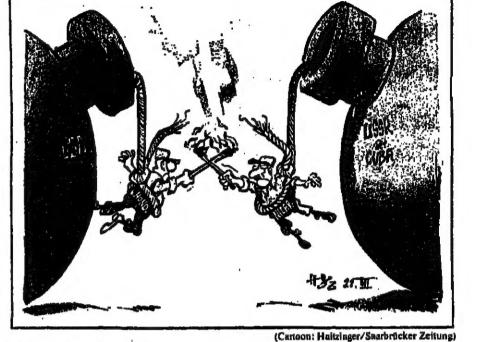
As yet the Soviet Mediterranean squadron lacks these bases, which is why the Red Fleet in the area consists of two thirds supply vessels.

Let us assume Col. Gaddafi were to follow up the seizure of power by his friends in many African countries (including Tunisia, where he recently sought in vain to stage a coup) by takeovers in Algeria and Morocco.

Pro-Soviet policies would prevail on the southern coastline of the Mediterranean and danger would be in the offing for Western Europe.

Moscow might harbour hopes of gaining access to Algerian naval facilities at Mers el-Kebir after more than 20 years waiting.

The Red Ficet would then have a base in the western Mediterranean, which could be sure to have repercus-



sions on the outcome of the proposed commit French forces and equipment in plebiscite in Spain on whether to stay in

France is biding its time partly because of commercial interests in Libya and In this situation the Americans at partly in view of domestic objections by Nato in particular fail to see how the the French coalition parties, the Socia-Europeans can, by and large, quietly lists and Communists, to operations enjoy their summer holidays while Col. that are felt to reck of neo-colonialism. Gaddafi tries to fan the flames of sevo-

If Col. Gaddall succeeded, the ontire economic system of Western European prosperity might be called into quesion, Nato officials warn.

Western Europe would be surrounded, with Soviet forces stationed to its south and capable of ending freedom of the seas in the Mediterranean whenever Moscow saw fit.

So the Common Market countries are called on to do more for the Maghreb states: Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

Hermann Bohle (Kieler Nachrichten, 11 August 1983)

Many critics are saying US military intervention in Central America is morally indefensible and politically

. Yet the fact is that the build-up off the coast of Nicaragua and San Salvador is accompanied by remarkable offers to negotiate.

Not for ages have there been so many signs of a possible diplomatic settlement. President Reagan's special envoy is finding everyone willing to talk.

Fidel Castro, a constant troublemaker in the region and in American eyes the sole scapegoat, says he is prepared to withdraw his agents from the disputed areas (subject to certain conditions

US Secretary of State George Shultz feels things are on the move. But in which direction? That is the question.

Can we be sure that military pressure onits own will lead to the right solutions? The Reagan administration seems by no means convinced this will be the case.

Its aircraft carriers and troops are under orders to keep up the manoeuv-res held jointly with Honduras for at least six months and maybe longer.

US tactics may pay off in Central America

The Libyan leader's repeated at-

tempts to enter into cooperative rela-

tions with Western Europe are seen as

politically inadequate proof of friend-

ship until evidence to the contrary is

The Federal Republic of Germany

buys roughly five per cent of its crude

oil from Libya, but the Americans are

Above all, they are dissatisfied with

France for only gradually deciding to

forthcoming.

Yet one can hardly dismiss US scepticism about negotiations, held without pressure such as the Contadora group (Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Mexico) has sought in vain to hold.

Talks of this kind are unlikely to make headway. A combination of the two is needed if negotiations are to be a success.

So it is a little too easy to dismiss gunboat diplomacy out of hand, as Social Democrats such as Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski do and Free Democrats such as Helmut Schäfer have taken to doing.

From a safe port it is easy to engage in polemics and advise Bonn not to back everything Washington does out

of mistaken solidarity.

Much to the chagnin of US government officials Bonn does not go in for that kind of solidarity in any case; it

has even kept up its ineffective development aid to Nicaragua.

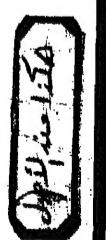
The US government must be allowed a certain leeway in its choice and uso of means, especially as it is a government constantly observed by a vigilant Congress and critical journalists and called on to justify each and every move it

Bonn would do well to observe restraint on two main counts, the first being that Central America is not a part of the world that is of immediate interest to Germany, whereas it is to the United States.

Second, we cannot refuse our most powerful ally the freedom of decision to vhich we ourselves lay claim.

Those who feel a German Ostpolitik must continue to be pursued in the national interest and regardless of US objections can hardly blame the Americans for insisting on a solution that is to their liking in Central America. That leaves the moral assessment, but even in the moral sector over-hasty judgments would be ill-advised. Central America is extremely difficult terrain.

Gerhard von Glinski (Rheinischer Merker/Christ und Welt, 12 August 1983)



Crisis in divided Lebanon poses a confused challenge for US envoy



To resident Assad of Syria says Israel and the United States want to partition Lebanon. Israel's Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, says it is the Syrians who are keen to partition the country, and the Americans agree.

The Lebanese, whose country is at stake, have for weeks been engaged in a desperate bid to make the impossible possible and get all foreign troops to withdraw from the entire country.

In Beirut the visit to Washington by President Gemayel was felt to be one of the last opportunities of solving the Le-

Hope and scepticism are now concentrated in equal measure on the mission undertaken by the new US special envoy, Robert McFarlane,

The situation could hardly be more muddled. Lebanon, tiny though it is, is practically split into three.

Israel occupies one third of the country, the south and the south-west. Syrian forces control over a third of the country, the north and the Bekaa valley in

Only Greater Beirut is currently held by the legal government. What is more, Israel's plans to withdraw from the contested Chouf mountains are no less serious a problem for the central govern-

an is said to be a creature of habit. How else is one to account

for the stoic equanimity with which

people in Iran and Iraq have endured

the war of attrition between their two

It is a war that has extinguished every

Not only the participants have grown

accustomed to the war; so have the on-

lookers. They are only occasionally

taken aback when out-of-the-ordinary

news is heard from the front or they

themselves look like being affected by

oil rigs into the Persian Guil for the

one of its most appalling consequences,

What if, as so often in the past, all ef-

forts to cap the oil and to sue for peace

fail because the two sides are too fanati-

cal and the mediators lack competence

the fighting.
Oil has been

emerge in world affairs,

and authority?

countries for the past three years?

grind to a halt in the sand.

The left-wing Socialist Progressive Party, the Druse party led by Walid Jumblatt, refuse to allow Lebanese troops to be stationed in its territory. until a political solution has been arrived at that guarantees the rights of the Druse community.

In particular, it would like to see the community's rights guaranteed with regard to the right-wing Christian militia of the ruling Phalange Party which the Druses feel have sneaked into traditional Druse territory in the Israelis' wake.

While President Gemayel was in Washington Mr Jumblatt, with Syrian backing, joined forces with Rashid Karame and Suleiman Franjieh to set up a new Opposition group, the National Salvation Front.

They said they were going to set up a counter-government and virtually declared war on the regular Lebanese

War would be declared, they announced, if the Lebanese army were to march into the Chouf mountains once the Israelis withdrew to southern Lebanon, as they had said they intended to

For the past eight months a no-holdsbarred struggle has been waged in the Chouf mountains between Druse irregulars and Phalange militiamen.

Israel is likely to go ahead with its withdrawal plans. The Lebanese are afraid this partial withdrawal may coment the division of their country into

Despite protestations to the contrary the Israelis have settled in as though they planned to stay in southern Lebanon for years.

The Syrians persist in their viewpoint that Syrian troops will not be withdrawn until the last Israeli has left Lcbanon and the withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon as arranged by the Americans has become null and void.

Syrian leaders stress that the agreement as it stands is a threat to Syrian security and makes Lebanon dependent on Israel.

Many Lebanese have visions of a new civil war that would consign Lebanon as a separate state to the dust-heap of Middle East history once and for all.

The Druses, who as they see it are merely defending their territory against the Christian Phalangists, are by no means alone in regarding the Lebanese army as an arm of the right-wing Phalange Party, which is run by Maronite

Nabih Berri, the political leader of the Shiites in Beirut, recently stressed in terms of unprecedented trenchancy that the army would be finished if it were to advance into the Chouf mountains.

Lebanon as a united political entity would likewise be finished unless a political compromise was reached beforehand by all religious groups.

He added that the Shiltes wanted an army for all Lebaness and not an army that was merely an instrument of the

Christians who already EUROPE

Shiite Muslims have always disadvantage in Lebanese as now demand their right. Declarations alone are not largest refugee community in it

Greater Beirut has a portion or roughly two country's population. There ditions are catastrophic, the social problems have grown plosive.

So there can be no deni Gemayel government face greater dilemma today thank gth Bonn and East Berlin agree

It is no longer enough to me that war must never again begin-the left-wing Opposition, while German territory. Both have reite-backing. It is no longer enough this policy since Helmut Schmidt reign Minister Elie Salem ton Erich Honecker established it togeto a new formula, then to unit

Plebiscite cell line marches on and autumn, when

President Gemayel's call for and the corner.

cite in the Syrian- and Isnale be governments of Helmut Kohl areas is not much practical use Erich Honecker should forcefully Israel and Syria have paint either respective alliances — and banon with the aid of the Unite we all the two superpowers — to and the Soviet Union respective the missiles issue.

will not hand back with the fills can be done by each side separative authors full use of diplomacy; it

taken without further ado. , making full use of diplomacy; it

is to be reduced.

These are the facts. The opinion be coordinated.

Pressed by Lebanese leaders what matters is to waste no time. Deof a solution to the confixing is not only in the interest of the
amazing and hardly justified to Germanys. It affects all European
as Lebanon stands little hope items on both sides of the fence. They wal.

Build all become involved in this task
Hopes will be dim as look which is, of course, easier within
Muslim majority community that than within the rigid corset of the

real share in power and se stranger Pact. made to improve social emist But even there it is quite possible that the poor masses. many small members of the Pact

oscow has long lost the grip on the munist camp that enabled it to be individual members too the line

t something more is needed if ten-

y of the new generation of Ameri-

missiles must be made, is just

wers and others, especially he like no secret that there are plenty of tended to prolong the war by the lades both in Nato and the Warsaw

Iran and Iraq currently ments france and Britain, nuclear powers in worn-out boxers neither of the still the state of the

Andropov came to power in Mos-

ssimov spent two terms in East

let commandant. Sensitivities of

in where he behaved with the air of

East Germans did not worry him

was sent back for a second term be-

is it was thought this would be the

brassimov had suggested Honecker

accessor to Walter Ulbricht as head

Way to control Honecker.

he Bast Berlin government.

is concerned, they beat their propaganda drums, threatening to erect a missile fence between the two Germanys should the new US weapons be deploy-

enough to ease tension

critical year.

At the same time they knot new ties with this country wherever possible and send out signals to indicate that other and better things are possible.

national interests than in the light of the

need for détente - especially in this

But there must be a way of breaking

this vicious circle. There will soon be an

institution for this very purpose: the

Conference for Disarmament in Europe

which the CSCE delegates in Madrid

have agreed to establish. But this will of

course not begin its work by the au-

.It is necessary to tackle the task befo-

re then. Nobody should be allowed to

Not too much should be made of the sabre rattling by Soviet Defence Minis-

At the last East Bloc summit, the Sovicts were unable to bring about new threatening resolutions. They were evidently dealing with partners who had become more self-assured and were unwilling to add their part to the frostiness of the international political climate.

It cannot have been Rumania's unru-Ceausescu alone who prevented Moscow's nuclear muscle flexing.

Moreover, the surprise Soviet-American grain deal at this particular time proves that the two superpowers depend on each other despite their constant baring of teeth.

Despite the anticipated good harvest inthe Soviet Union this year, Moscow needs American grain just as Washington has to sell its surplus to the "evil incarnate" to avoid domestic problems.

It is also no coincidence that the Soviets are making such speedy progress with the gas pipeline to Europe. This East-West energy axis will lead to further interdependence.

It drives it home once more that economic interests are one thing and pro-

Despite confrontation on the arms issue, the Soviets extol the advantages of cooperation.

The Madrid CSCE Final Act must be seen in a similar light. Anybody who has taken the trouble to fight it out in Madrid over several years in order to make a bit of progress - no matter how meagre - does not want to sever ties but wants to go on talking.

The DMIbn loan to the GDR fits into this picture. It would be neither politically nor economically logical to borrow the money and then close the borders.

Therefore, this transaction is another important stone in the mosaic. Putting it all together, we do not get a super sharp picture that would instantly convince the sceptics: but their contention that all chances have already been is clearly disproved.

What is needed is the courage to think the seemingly unthinkable - the same courage the late French President de Gaulle once showed.

And exactly this is the task that Bonn and Bast Berlin have shouldered - a task by which they will be measured not only by history but by their people

Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker should bear this in mind.

Helmut Bauer (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

German Tribune take the easy way out by saying that Yuri Andropov and his politburo reapublisher and such efforts are pointless. lise that putting an end to talks, diplo-What matters is not to underestimate macy and cooperation in many fields founder dies the positive signs that are in evidence would be tantamount to cutting off and make full diplomatic use of them. one's nose to spite one's face. The Soviets have always pursued a Even President Reagan and his team Friedrich Reinecke, founder and publisher of The German Tribtwo-track policy. Where West Germany must face the same fact once they rid their line of argument of its ideological

une, has died at the age of 62.

He was born in Hamburg where he went to school and University.

From smallest beginnings he built up a publishing house that tells the whole world about the Federal Republic of Germany.

It publishes press services, press reviews and magazines.

Work began in 1953 with a press service in Spanish for Spain and Latin America. Then came press services in Portuguese, Arabic and Jap-

Oerman Features (DaD) was re-printed a millionfold in newspapers all over the world, being sent out at one stage in 40 different languages.

In . 1962 ... Friedrich ... Reinecke launched .The German Tribune, a weekly review of the German press almed at an international readership.

It currently appears in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Ital-

In 1966 the first magazine was published; covering political, economic, cultural and scientific life in the Federal Republic of Germany.

HoAtid (in Hebrew it means The Future) was the first language edition. Then came Prisma in Rumanian and Profil in Hungarian and

After protracted preparations Guten Tag, in Russian, appeared in 1979. Readers in the Soviet Union were joined in 1982 by readers in

China. The German-Chinese Forum is the latest stone in the mosaic of foreignlanguage publishing by the Friedrich

Reinecke Verlag. reign work but it also engages in domestic activities.

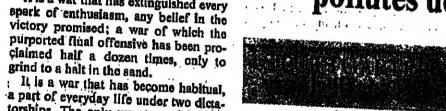
Interpress Verlag publishes a daily biographical press service, also the West German Industrial Service (did) on behalf of leading internatio-

nal companies. Übersee Rundschau is published quarterly on behalf of German for-

· Aussenpolitik, the German foreign affalts quarterly, is published in German and English.

At the time of his death, Herr Reinecke was president of the Association of German News Services.

Dragged-out Middle East war pollutes desert and sea



torships. The only way to end it soon The oil men would be there in a matcould well be the collapse of one or the ter of days and the well would be capped in a few weeks if only they were al-It would be best of all if both reigns of terror were to vanish! lowed to get on with it.

But that would call for at least a partial truce, and neither side is prepared, even six months after the greatest catastrophe in the history of the Gulf, to agree to terms.

Iran, Iraq and five other Gulf states were only able to agree at Manama that needed surveillance, but outside the zone of hostilities if you please!

past six months without causing either a worldwide ecological catastrophe or an So to this day no one knows how much oil a day gushes out of the well economic catastrophe on world oil marthat has sprung a leak after Iraqi aerial It can only be a matter of time before the Gulf War, and the oil pollution as

The Iranians say it is "only" 320,000 litres a day. Other estimates suggest the true figure is 1.6 million litres a day.

The Gulf states plan to confer again at some time of other. Maybe they will then decide to erect a joint memorial to the tortoises, dolphins and fish in the Gulf that have been exterminated by the oil pollution.

On their own they are clearly unable to arrange for a political agreement between Tehran and Baghdad on finally

gatting to the root of the problem, It will be even more difficult to separate the two sides and persuade them to agree to peace terms that make neither side appear to be either the winner or

Both have been forced to abandon their respective war aims. Iraq, the aggressor, has failed to "liberate" the Iranian province of Khuzistan and its Arab-speaking people.

Iran, the counter-attacker, may for the most part have retaken lost terrain, out there is no longer any talk in Tehran of a march on Baghdad and the collapse of the hated Baath regime.

Is it impossible to reach agreement on the pre-war Shatt el-Arab border that Iraq unilaterally renounced, overran and has since respected??

Tehran's astronomically high reparations claims on Baghdad seem to be negotiable, but who is to get the two sides round the conference table?

The United Nations, the non-aligned movement, the Islamic organisation and individual countries such as Turkey have so far tried in vain.

The contribution of the two superpo-

of wespons even though it is a section in Nato and the Warsaw ther side can win.

out yet neither of whom is per

They have grown accessed ast Berlin has been able to take fighting: an eye for an eye, and the fighting an eye for an eye, and the fighting an eye for an eye, and the fighting are to be fighting as the figh tooth. Their seconds egg then weapons, pocketing the process

Fanaticism, or is it fatalism in with much more self-assurance.

ers on both sides has diversely youngsters of war-weary people one battle after another for hims. How long must it go on fat the fatelection of the change in attitude

1,000 days? Heinz Maria oval of Soviet Ambassador Pyotr (Stuttgarter Zeltung II App

The German

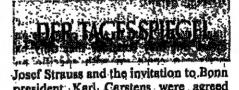
Priedrich Reinecks Varieg GmbH, 23 5chstal Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 83 1. Teler: 02-1473. Edvor-in-Criet: One Heine Edvor Alexand It is well known in Moscow that, English language sub-edvor Simon Bares existending nine years in East Berlin, button Manager: Georgice Piccon.

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Printed by Druck- und Verlagshaue Fi Bramen-Blumenthal, Distributed in Na MARINOS, Inc. 540 Wast 24th Street, 10011. All strictes which THE GERMAN TRIBUIS AS published in cooperation with the edited leading newspapers of the Federal Republic my. They are complete transplants of the public no way shridged not editorially reducted.

the GDR government had no to but to put up with the affront ccept Abrassimov's return. Ist Berlin still follows Moscow poli-In all correspondence please quote joir number which appears on the waste saterials above your address

East Berlin shows a new image of self assurance



president Karl, Carstens were agreed The fact is that Honecker asked Mos-

cow whether it had any objection to the

revival of the German-German dialogue. There was none. It is not by chance that Abrassimov's departure coincided with the revitalisation of German German ties.

Informed sources in Moscow say that the visit to East Germany by CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss had long been planned but that Honecker had only now been able to issue the invitation.

More scope for East Berlin means that the chill between America and the a it is safe to assume that the loan Soviet Union need not necessarily afiged by the Bavarian leader Franz fect Western Europe.

On the contrary, Moscow seems interested in keeping German-German relations free of frost despite the unsolved missiles problem. At least, the Kremlin does not want to use these relations as a means of exerting pressure.

Andropov's statements in his latest public speech (during the visit to Mos cow of the Hungarian leader Janes Kadar) clearly show that the Soviets see possibilities of improving the world situation and relaxing the present tensions.

One of the signs pointing in this direction is the near agreement at the CSCE Conference in Madrid.

The small scope of action granted by Moscow has opened up new avenues for German-German relations. Honecker was the first to recognise this chance and is starting to take advantage of it now - evidently with Moscow's blessing. Peter Seldlitz

(Der Tagessplegel, 30 July 1983)



B RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

Bishops' messages for peace deserve more than a hasty reading

The peace messages of both the Ger- reason for this is that a conventional I man and the American bishops have been judged superficially. And the same will happen when the forthcoming conference of German bishops releases the translation of the American pastoral letter on peace (together with its Dutch, Austrian, Belgian, Irish, Hungarian and East German counterparts).

There will again be hastily handed down praise and censure - perhaps along the lines of the firebrand Catholic theologian Uta Ranke-Heinemann who not too long ago pinned the label "auxiliary Nato bishops" on Germany's churchmen because they were allegedly prepared to tolerate an ABC (atomic, biological, chemical) war. She called the American pastoral letter a "hermaphrodite of manliness and brainwashing."

It is obvious that such criticism must be viewed with reservations.

But the praise some politicians had for the German peace message is also likely to be due to the hasty conclusion that the Oerman bishops have tacitly given their blessing to the deployment of new US missiles in Germany.

Only a careful study shows that neither praise nor censure is warranted on the basis of the text itself.

There have been many comparisons of the American and the German peace messages, primarily to show how reactionary the one is and how progressive the other.

Yet the obvious thing would be to at least try to read the messages carefully in order to distil what the two groups of bishops said or wanted to say. Even these attempts are bound to remain incomplete - but this does not make

Let us start with the heading. The Germans deliberately called their pastoral letter a "Peace Message" while the Americans opted for "Pastoral Letter." This in itself indicates that the American message is more binding than its German counterpart.

The titles also differ. The American message speaks of the challenge of peace. God's promise and our response. indicating the intention to come up with concrete answers. The German message is entitled "Justice Makes Peace," indicating that its theme can perhaps be summed up as "justice is another word

As if anticipating that the Third World churchmen in Vancouver would complain that the industrial world was so involved in its arms debate as to forget the famine in the Third World, the German bishops took this into account in their message.

A perusal of the American pastoral letter shows how much the American ps see the problems in a national light. In humerous places they stress that the United States is a superpower with nuclear weapons, reminding the reader that the American church has, since Vietnam, made an about-turn in its assessment of war and peace.

To some extent, this national vantage point also explains why the American letter has had a one-sided fixation on a nuclear war ever sonce the first pages were drafted. This emphasis has remained despite many changes in the

There are experts who say that the

war would in any event not be waged on American soil.

The German bishops, on the other hand, write from the vantage point of those whom they have to protect; pcople who have no power to start a war or to decide on the use of nuclear weapons. As they see it, a conventional was is as evil as a conventional one.

This could be due to the awareness that a conventional war would be as disastrous as a nuclear one for a country like the Federal Republic of Germany.

In any event, the national component should not be lost sight of when comparing the two messages.

This is not so when reading between the lines. Oversimplified, it seems that the Germans think more in terms of a representative democracy while the Americans think in terms of a grassroots democracy.

In other words, the Germans rely more on the competence of politicians and experts while the Americans feel entitled - or even called upon - to make their own judgment. They want to act and make the Administration act.

They criticise their Administration in way that would be unthinkable in

This could have something to do with the emancipation drive of the American Catholics - unlike in Germany where there are traditionally close ties between the church and the Christian Dem-

Another question (more or less in parenthesis) is whether the German bishops would have said things differently if Germany was a nuclear power.

Throughout its drafting phase, the American pastoral letter was open to



public discussion. Countless people had their say and were able to form an opi-

This has both advantages and disadvantages. It is cortainly an advantage to make it easy for the public to learn of the ultimate intention.

Misunderstandings about the intention can be avoided when the motion of a bishop to have a passage that was dropped in the second draft reinserted in the third draft is sustained with majority backing.

With the German message, it was only the final result that was made public. There was much speculation, some of it malicious. There can be little doubt that many a misinterpretation could have been avo known about the drafting process.

For instance: the fact that one bishop, backed by others, threatened to withhold his approval if the final text retained a passage on the "first strike" with nuclear weapons shows how determined the bishops were not to judge individual weapons or strategies.

Interpretation would have been easier had the public known about this.

The consensus principle of the German bishops was both advantageous and disadvantageous. On the one hand, a paper must be enormously broad and general to be carried by all bishops; on the other, all bishops can later be pinned down on such a text.

Public discussion so far overlooks the common ground of the two messages. For example, they fully agree on the biblical peace concept including quotations to the effect that peace is both a gift of God and a task for mankind.

Both papers are based on a comprehensive concept of peace: peace with God, peace in one's own heart and peace among people.

The peace concept is never just political, and both papers operate on the assumption that there will never be total peace in this world - although this is a task assigned to Christians.

Many critics have applied wrong yardsticks here: it is foolish to apply only strategic criteria to such pastoral

The last chapters of both letters, dealing with the pastoral consequences for peace work, are also very similar though in some cases the accents are placed differently.

Here, the Americans have established a conspicuous link with the abortion issue, holding that we must ask ourselves how long a nation that is prepared to constitutionally guarantee the right to kill defenceless human beings through abortion will show restraint when it seems advantageous, for strategic reasons, to kill millions of innocent

Here, too, the Americans are more concrete in their instructions, as in the passage where they urge Catholics to fast for peace on Fridays.

The passages that are addressed to the men and women in the arms industry must also be seen in a national context. Like the passage addressed to soldiers, they tell them quite clearly that they need not have a bad conscience regarding their work because the bishops accept the concept of deterrent though they reject the use of nuclear weapons.

The most important difference between the two peace messages lies in the different premises - something that must appear particularly interesting an indeed revolutionary to Catholics in particular. Yet few seem to have notic-

The American bishops want to give concrete answers to concrete questions. As good shepherds, they want to point the way to their flock right down to strategic details.

The German bishops, on the other hand, do not want to shirk concrete answers but they consider that only experts can come up with specific answers. They, themselves, provide only the criteria; but as men of the church ney have no way of saying whether a strategy meets these criteria.

The extent to which this moral and theological attitude (whereby the bishops provide the criteria while leaving the final judgment to experts) respects the maturity of Christians becomes obvious when the same approach is applied to other moral-theological questions such as contraception.

The dynamite contained in the three criteria that make deterrence only just tolerable becomes obvious when applied to concrete weapons. If this were done we would have to ask:

Does the deployment of new miss-

iles make the waging of an PROTEST

Is their deployment and duction and disarmament sides?

The onus of proof lies with perts. Most people undere radicalness of the bishops here northern suburb of Bonn where

condemning the weapons to stationing Pershing 2 and Cruise and the first strike. The Gameles in Germany. ops avoid the question of will campaign coordinating commitneither good nor evil.

deals with suitable means to

The line of argument in the there she stands, her hands quietly promoting it.

it undertakes to provide with this.

Its office is sparingly equipped and

One passage that helps claimed a look of spontaneous disorderliversial questions and is missional that is typical of the alternative the American pastorn letter to tement.

the significance of the Semme but campaign headquarters staff,

Mount.

The German bishops do is the flow that it is going to be the start of the view the the Sermon is the thing big. from political action. On the start of the Sermon, they say, providing to be the biggest and most varied sticks that apply to political the campaign activities in the history—and not only in their private the Federal Republic of Germany. although these yardsticks and they may well be right. The coorditation as direct instructions.

Another peculiarity of the committee is the most widely—apper is the chapter on the their these paper is the chapter on the their periods.

ngs on war and peace in the hiatory.

for today's discussion within the and is insignificant over and the sy at the objectives of the peace mo-

and that they are therefore a poposing the new missiles.

The Americans, on the old to be still essentially adhere to the protestant Students, conscientially essentially adhere to the protestant Students, conscienting are significant to be still essentially adhere to the protestant Students, conscient to a "just war," which came a perfect for Peace, Disarmament and perfect to many. The American perfect for Peace, Disarmament and perfect to many. The American perfect for Peace, Disarmament and perfect to many. The American perfect for Peace, Disarmament and Peace, Disarmament and Disarm

In other words: If the General you ask me what influence the ops were to assess war itself the communists have," says Jo Leinen, arrive at conclusions similar to with the conclusions of the BBU and a member

arrive at conclusions similar weaksman for the BBU and a member their American counterparts.

But they steer clear of dispersion is the coordinating committee, "then all the steer clear of dispersion is the coordinating committee, "then all the steer scenario." They only this is a reference to the Committee they delve into is how to press the Reace; Disarmament and Cooperation and here they tolerate determined and the conscientious objectors' orgrounds mentioned earlies. The steer clear of dispersion is a reference to the Committee they delve into is how to press the coordinating committee, "then all the coordinating committee, "then all the coordinating committee, "then all the steer clear of dispersion is the coordinating committee, "then all the steer clear of dispersion is the coordinating committee, "then all the coordinating committee, "then all the steer clear of dispersion is the steer clear of dispersion is the steer clear of dispersion is the coordinating committee, "then all the steer clear of dispersion is the coordinating committee, "then all the steer clear of dispersion is the coordinating committee, "then all the coordinating committee, "the coordinating committe

prevent war through detensive the peace movement pulls an effective arms limited. itself together

"We have never denied for a moment

would be quite happy to welcome

longer very worried about Communist

infiltration after experience gained at

the October 1981 and June 1982 peace

non-Communist groups feel confident

enough not to attach too much impor-

tance to allegations that they are

Communist-inflitrated or the peace

The steering committee of the cam-

paign organisation consists of represen-

tatives of Aktion Sühnezeichen, the

BBU, the National Union of Students,

the Federal Congress of Development

Policy Action Groups and Women for

The sixth member of the steering

committee may be the pro-Communist

conscientious objectors' group but they

The coordinating committee is con-

centrating mainly on a campaign week

from 15 to 22 October on which a Col-

Communist groups said at the confe-

rence that they felt mass rallies were the

most effective form of protest, but they

The schedule they finally agreed on

October that are to be discussed and

Civil disobedience activities are to

lles to be held in Hamburg, Bonn, Stutt-

being earmarked as a day for activities

by Christians and other religious com-

to be dealt with at all church services.

Peace is envisaged as the central issue

Monday, 17 October, will be

Tuesday is billed as the day of anti-

militarism and international security.

The activities planned include burning

of draft cards and leafleting in front of

There will also be collections for

Continued from page 4

tion whether one can threaten with

something whose use could never be

women's day, with chains of women

forming round ordnance factories and

The week will get off to a decentralis-

coordinated with various professions

and social groups and lobbies.

ogne conference decided last April.

are unlikely to make much headway

against the other five.

ties all over the country.

gart and West Berlin.

military installations.

movement is communist-run.

The rallies were so successful that the

Besides, the peace movement was no

Christian Democrats, too."

rallies in Bonn.

city still has a rural look preparathat there are Communists among our The Americans go a step to are under way for the campaign supporters," says Leinen. "But we

as they avoid dealing with the rented a shop in Rheindorf, only dual weapons which they the miles from the corridors of power units a soul of the corridors of power units a soul of the corridors. government officials are worry-The only question raised that the campaigners may be cook-

war. It is only under this attent to change in outward appearance bility that they find the queste it hardly be more striking. There is strument of deterrent only just be and white statue of the Virgin because it has evidently properly in one wall of the building where so far. ampaign premises are.

paper is dominated by the or ed in prayer. Alongside her posters tion between safeguarding process in bold colours their protest promoting it. The church takes it for great to the Pershing 2 and Cruise mis-

is duty-bound to promote pure and yes to a plebiscite on the issue ves the securing of it to the that the message they spell out in block

are mostly young people, leave litt-

represents 26 organisations and This passage provides the being with widely varying political tar-

on the situation that prevails at the but all are very much in favour

It is noteworthy that the cost detailon of Environmental Civic In"just war" is dealt with in the forests, the Young Socialists, the and thus made a part of history.

The paper says that this tent to paper says that this tent to paper says that the top to paper says that the thing to paper says that the paper says that the church Grass Roots Movefence".

than a nuclear one.

As mentioned earlier, the series and Democracy and the bishops omit the question of war, they indirectly say, is of a facility and the constituent organisations.

If the list of constituent organisations is a facility and the list of constituent organisations.

"Any assessment of nuclear at the coordinating committee is a strategies that are not in the set amountst front, as the Bonn Interior this politicial aim (prevention this politicial aim (pre

The Americans, who reject the first use of nuclear weapons and nuclear war while not rejecting deterrence, have also not been able to solve this dilemma. But much of their paper is devoted to strategic discussions, arms assessment and concepts of warfare. Both peace messages quote a Vatican

morally tolerated.

Council statement to the effect that Christians can arrive at differing conclusions on certain points.

Central America and debates with mi-

Wednesday will be the day of workers, factories, farmers and social institutions, Franz Steinkühler, the Stuttgart regional leader of IG Metall, the iron, steel and engineering workers' union, has suggested a 15-minute token stoppage in factories all over the country.

The trades union confederation has been quick to rule out the idea. It sees it as an illegal political strike.

But as the trade unions are keen to take part in the campaign week the last word has probably not yet been said on Thursday is to be schools and univer-

sities day. Lessons and lectures are to be scrapped and debates on problems of armaments and peace held instead.

Friday as the day of parliaments and Ministries is envisaged as a day on which the campaign to set up nuclearfree zones is to be publicised.

There are also plans to held special sessions of parliamentary bodies of one

A variety of activities will be held in connection with the four mass rallies, In Bonn, for instance, a human chain is to be formed round the government

Demonstrators will converged on the embassies of the nuclear powers America, Russia, Britain, France, India and There will be a "plebiscite" as part of

which people are called on to hang the peace movement's symbols on walls and in windows.

Meetings and plaform debates will be held all over the city, with reports given by local and regional peace groups, followed by the mass rally in the Hofgar-

were unable to prevail over those who .With such a wide range of activities favoured imaginative non-violent activiplanned, the coordinating committee, which is keen to point out that its works is financed by donations and not by provides for five "days of resistance" in funds provided by Mr Andropov, aims to register the entire city as the location of its demonstration.

The rally will be held in the pedesculminate in four large-scale peace raltrian precinct, the Hofgarten and Poppeladorfer Allee.

In Hamburg the rally is to converge from meeting points in various parts of ed start on the Saturday, with Sunday the city on the Rathaus and the port.

A human chain 108 kilometres long is to be formed between Stuttgart and Neu-Ulm. Blockade activities are planned in West Berlin.

The peace movement has great expectations of the imagination individual groups are to put to use and the numbers of people who are likely to take

The Bonn head office says cautiously that more than the 300,000 people who attended the last Bonn rally are expected to take part in peace movement activities this October.

The Americans say that their paper is

consistent with binding church views

and prudential judgments at which they

have arrived in their capacity as bishops

and with which individuals could well

differ. But they do not make it easy for

both papers that is not open to interpre-

tation: Deterrence is a makeshift solu-

tion - other concepts are sorely need-

ed — and Christians must be the first to

keep saying this loud and clear, to both

Christine Zauzich

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, - 5 August 1983)

There is, however, one statement in

the reader to judge for himself.

the East and the West.

A US military installation in Swabia is to be blockaded in September by de-

Jo Leinen... aggression is not poli-

Jo Leinen is more forthright. "We are

Activities will not be limited to the

one week. Many other moves are plan-

ned beforehand. Peace camps are being

held all over the country for training in

non-violent resistance.

already thinking in terms of a million,"

(Photo: Sven Simon)

monstrators including leading writers, such as Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass, Social Democrats such as Brhard Eppler and Oskar Lafontaine, and all 28 Green MPs in Bonn.

Later next month Artists for Peace are to hold open-air concerts in Hamburg featuring a host of well-known bands and stars such as Udo Lindonberg, Franz-Josef Degenhardt and Wolf

There can be little doubt that the peace movement will be more active than ever before in the months to come. But will there be the much-vaunted hot autumn?

Jo Leinen takes a dim view of "talk of violence" that plays a part in fostering bitterness and hard feelings on both

He is still hopeful of results from a discussion to be held at the Protestant Church Academy in Loccum, near Hanover, between politicians, leading police officers and representatives of peace movement.

He hopes this gathering, which is to be held early in September, will end all risks of polarisation between the peace movement and the police.

Misgivings and reservations about the gathering may still be voiced on all sides, but Leinen feels It is important as a means of ensuring that aggresion is not mistaken for politics.

But it will still be a political tightrope walk, as Social Democrat Leinen is well aware after the clashes between police and demonstrators in Krefeld last

He realises that if violence is taken to excess the credibility of the peace movement will be at stake.

"We must prepare our activities so well that violence cannot occur," he says. "We will have nothing to do with people who espouse violence. Non-vioience is the only way to go about it."

The non-violent success of the 1981 and 1982 peace rallies is in his view an example of the way activities shoud be arranged.

But can confrontation be ruled out entirely? "The peace movement," Leinen says, "is not a peace police." Helnz Verfürth

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 August 1983)



FINANCE

Inflexibility blamed for East Bloc's economic crisis

One of the reasons for economic crisis in the East Bloc is that the system is not able to make fundamental reforms. Neither is it able to work out a strategy to cope, says Professor Seiffert.

That sets the tone for the book. He offers not a glimmer of hope for the East Bloc economies. Nor for the people affected by them.

He says the reforms are needed to change the inefficiency of the central planning system and to create a flexibility able to deal with variations in world market conditions.

A Kiel university professor, Seiffert is more familiar than most Westerners with the ideas, plans, hopes and problems in Comecon's executive suites.

He was a legal adviser to Comecon from 1969 to 1977 and met many of its top brass. As a frequent visitor to Comecon headquarters is Moscow, he had plenty of opportunity to discuss their

His years in Moscow also gave him a first hand view of the limitations of the organisation and the roots of its crisis.

He has pondered the problem as to whether the East Bloc can escape the economic crisis that is clearly looming and that is bound to have its impact on the West as well.

His answer to the question raised in the title of his book is that optimism is unwarranted.

Far from just presenting a reportion Comecon, the author provides much background material and analyses based on extensive personal experience. All this has resulted in sound advice on how the West should respond to the cri-

He rejects the idea that the West should accelerate the destabilisation of the East Bloc because this would not hasten but prolong the decline.

But he warns against economic and financial aid without strings attached, i.e, without any control over what happens with it and without insistence that measures to put the economy back on its feet be introduced.

Professor Seiffert rejects the Western theory that Soviet-type political systems must be kept stable and the ruling parties strengthened.

Such a policy, he says, can only lead to political systems dictated by the Communist Party.

He shocks the reader with his call on the West to operate on the assumption that the ! basic conflict of the two systems is irreconcilable."

.The author stresses, however, that maintaining one's own position does not mean "forgoing a change in the general political and social status quo."

As he sees it, the West's policy towards the Comecon states must strive to ful means and within the framework of international law. The general direction of the drive must be "towards a lasting peace in Europe by progressing beyond detente as a mere containment of the basic conflict."

Professor Seiffert: "This also includes overcoming the division of Germany."

His opening chapter, entitled "A West German in Comecon," reads like

He describes the establishment of Comecon as "Stalin's answer to the

foligang Selfleri, *Kann der Ostblock über*leben? Der Comecon und die Krise des Sotischen Wirtschaftssystems (Can the East Blog survive? Comecon and the Crisis of the Socialist Economic System), Gustav Lübbs Verlag, Berglach Gladbach, 254pp.

Marshall Plan" and revealing surprising background information on the invasion of Czechoslovakia (in his chapter "Brezhnev's response to Dubcek's attempts at reform").

The author, who took part in many Comecon conferences, describes how the organisation operates, the way in which its members can influence it and even the role of the "Germans in Com-

But the essence of his book are the analyses of the causes of the economic crisis in the East and the practical effects of ideology within the system.

He sees the root of the troubles in the "inefficiency of the central planning system that would need fundamental reforms to bring about and lastingly ensure prosperity and be able to flexibly cope with impulses and setbacks resulting from world market conditions."

An absolute must if the crisis is to be overcome is to introduce reforms that would change the system, he says.

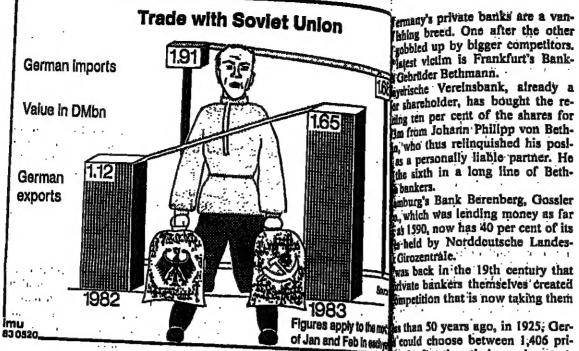
Professor Seiffert puts his finger on the core of the problem: "The system's inability to introduce fundamental reforms is one of the reasons for the crisis and the lack of a strategy with which to Overcome it."

Incidentally, doubts as to the viability of the socialist economic system have been voiced inthe GDR with different degrees of clarity for years, among others by Professor Fritz Behrens...

A member of the Academy of Science East Berlin, Behrens was rumoured to be the "actual father of the new economic system" which seemed promising but was dropped by Erich Honecker.

As far back as 1966, Professor Behrens wrote: "In view of the rising level of production and a growing variety of needs, the effectiveness of centrally controlled administrative methods is no longer sufficient. More effectiveness should now be achieved by a meaningful blend of central and decentralised management ..."

Continued on page 7



Raw materials for equipment le 1974, Cologne's Herstatt Bank, to booming trade with Sovietied This led to a loss of confidence.

Germany's trade with the Soviet Union is growing fast despite heavy restrictions on political grounds.

The volume of exports has grown so much over the years that it now totals half as much again as the Saudi Arabian total and is nearly half the amount sent to the USA.

Other, nations are also increasing trade with the Russians. Japan now exports more than Germany.

This all indicates that the Soviet Union is trying to modernise its own industry by stepping up imports from the

The gas-pipeline deal with Western Europe is only one example. The Russians have shown more interest in a wide range of manufactured goods.

This new era of expansion is an opportunity for German industry, which has an excellent reputation in the Soviet Union. Political considerations are the main handican.

The Soviet Union has something that Germany doesn't have: raw materials. It has more than anybody else, while the Federal Republic is the world's third largest buyer of them.

The Soviet: Union also needs what Germany makes: industrial plant and machinery. It has the equipment the Russians need to exploit their huge supply of natural resources.

There is yet another reason why the Soviet Union is an ideal trading part-

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ner. Unlike other growing not be termined to prevent a repeat of the as Latin America and Asia that affair, the small banks estabhas no financing problems 0 trary. Its assets at foreign be growing and its foreign debte ped to less than DM2.56 with dealing with the significance of

able to absorb as much as the sed "end of the ideological era."

Soviet Union in the immediated wrong assessment of ideology's especially in view of the same programmes the failure of both a the gas deal that will start conficept to reform these systems and the mid-1980s.

the mid-1980s.

Moscow has made it quite was, "he writes.

it intends using that money as mercilessly describes the failure also its industry.

This makes such major so relogy makes the people in socialist jects as coal liquefaction, the makes experience the conflict between tories and the modernisale elogical theory and day-to-day practransport system quite feasible.

Dozens of Marxist-Leninist ideo.

The Kremlin has reaffirmed that have long tost their credibility—tion to give most of these order theory and in practical life."

man companies because press religious Seiffert thus fully confirms jects have been handled to this stater many years of research in tion of both sides.

tion of both sides.

Germany's industry is pariously in the guester in such orders bears what does remain open is the questerested in such orders bears what does remain open is the quester of the such orders of the such orde the production capacity.

It is not surprising that Great in a meaningful part of a system in dustrial managers and banks with the people have rejected this tive in Moscow.

The main threat to this protectet.

velopment is political. But this professor Seiffert should delve into main obstacle is not American The Soviet leadership has

Quite clear intalks with Bom E Affairs Minister Count Lambsid German order books will only if the Geneva missile talks at

But past experience has shown Germany's trade with comes to political influences cessfully weathered both the and a series of embargos.

Byen though the missile more serious than previous chan is no reason for German into naciously.

This would not only benefit h It would also help maintain a after a possible breakdows of the talks and help subsequent related.

There is nothing to indicate the

Soviet Union thinks differently issue - even if it talks differently Hans Georg (Nürnberger Nachrichin, 16)

Ishing breed. One after the other sobbled up by bigger competitors. Gehrider Bethmann. whische Vereinsbank, aiready a be shareholder, has bought the reing ten per cent of the shares for

im from Johann Philipp von Bethwho thus relinquished his posias a personally liable partner. He he sixth in a long line of Beth-

mburg's Bank Berenberg, Gossler b, which was lending money as far at 1590, now has 40 per cent of its held by Norddeutsche Landes-Girozentrale. was back in the 19th century that

dvate bankers themselves created impetition that is now taking them

of Jan and Feb in state at could choose between 1,406 priinks. But then their number start-

y \$1 private banks survived.

Continued from page 6

ve years. follogy, Professor Sciffert deplores
As a result, few other manufactum contentions that speak of an

political strategy for East-West re-

GDR, Kieler Nachrichten wrote in

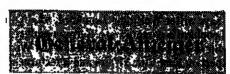
as to how long an ideology can relogy as fit only for the wastepaper

question and perhaps answer it in heritable second printing of his

Axel Ostrowski (Kieler Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

BUSINESS

Ledger domain: vanishing trick of the private bank



lished a special fund to safeguard their depositors' money. And then came the regulation requiring banks to raise their capital to DM6m, more money than many could lay their hands on. And more went out of business.

Some of Hamburg's private banks that had traditionally specialised in foreign trade financing found that they .could no longer compete when oil prices exploded. Their assets were not enough to finance even one-tanker

This is how the Hamburg bank, Marcard & Co., was taken over by the French Banque Indosuez which has held 83 per cent of the shares since

So exclusive are some of the private banks that many people wanting to open accounts are politely told to go to the savings bank around the corner.

. The private bankers are only interested in top customers. They leave the personnel-intensive mass business to the big banks.

Some, like Conrad Hinrich Donner. now 68 per cent owned by Vereins- und Westbank, are meantime prepared to make an exception.

This does not apply to Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. (SMH) of Frankfurt, Hamburg and Offenbach. The minimum deposit there is DM500,000.

But the customer is pampered. Highly skilled portfolio managers look after the money needs of the chosen few. For example, 100 of SMH's 349 staff members are securities analysts and portfolio managers.

According to Hamburg's private bankers, a customer can get his portfolio manager out of bed at 2 a. m. when he stands a good chance of getting not only a sound investment tip but also a drink to go with it.

It is not only wealthy individuals but major industrial corporations as well that like to use private banks for their more "delicate" deals.

Berenberg, Gossler & Co. has businesses, the City of Hamburg, publishing houses, shipyards and oil companies among its customers.

Securities account for half of the private banks' earnings at best. The rest is accounted for by short-term loans.

Take Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Here the ratio of earnings is 46 per cent interest and 54 commission.

Though undisclosed, experts estimate the interest margin to range between two and 3.5 per cent. The Bethmann Bank puts its margin at 2.1 per cent.

What gives the private bankers their edge over their big counterparts is their flexibility and on-the-spot decisions.

To achieve a balance of DM65bn, a major bank must have a payroll of 20,000 while the small banks achieve balances of more than DM1bn with only 300 or 400 employees; and the boss makes a point of personally advising every customer.

Joachim Wetzel, a partner in Berenberg, Gossler & Co.: "Banking is no fun if you don't know every customer. And if you're to know every customer you must limit your volume of business."

As Hans-Dieter Sandweg, a personally liable partner in Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co., sees it, "there is no need for constantly growing balances."

The same limitation of growth applies to the branch offices of private banks. Between 1968 and 1973, the number of branches grew by 44 to 322. Now, they are down to 259.

The exception to this rule is the Schmidtbank in Hof with its 90 branches in Franconia and Eastern Bavaria where this bank has assumed the role of a purely regional institution.

With its staff of 959 and a balance of DM1.7bn (1982), the family-owned Schmidtbank numbers among this country's ten largest private banks.

Many private banks are in the process of change. At Marcard & Co., the 82-year-old partner Enno von Marcard still enters his office punctually at 8.30 a. m. But the socretaries are confused by the many new and still unfamiliar

Dieter Witt of Banque Indosuez has been the chief executive since November 1982, and in January 1983 the bank's capital was raised from DM18m to DM50m, The staff was boosted.

"We want to remain what we have always been: a private bank," says von Marcard. He and the staff mean exactly this; but the customers no longer take

Marcard & Co. seriously as a private

For its mass business, the Marcard Bank has acquired a 66 per cent stake in Fischer & Co., Hamburg, a private bank with a balance of DM448m

Here, customers are coddled whatever the size of their deposits. They appreciate this and do not run to a big bank for a fraction of a percentage point, says von Marcard.

Wetzel of Berenberg, Gossler & Co. offers his customers a once-a-year golfing spree: "I don't like to miss out on a deal, but golf is a passion with me."

Iwan Herstatt (of the now defunct Herstatt Bank) is said to have been a wizard at drumming up business. He never went anywhere without a batch of account opening forms. He was a great believer in word-of-mouth advertising, and it seems to have worked splendidly with him.

The most successful of Germany's private banks is Sal. Oppenheim & Cie founded in 1789) of Cologne and Frankfurt, Its 1982 balance was DM10.2 bn (payroll 673). This puts this private bank among Germany's 50 largest, followed by Trinkhaus & Burkardt (DM5.1bn and a payroll of 645). Since 1980, Britain's Midland Bank has had a 66.6 per cent stake in Trinkhaus & Bur-

Among the other large private banks are SMH (DM3.4bn and 349 cmployees) and Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. (DM2.3bn, payroll 418).

"Prospects for private banks have never been as good as now," comments Joachim Wetzel. And indeed the private bankers look to the future with opti-

They pin their hopes on their personalised counselling for each branch of business, estate management and letters

The private banks are in an excellent position to handle foreign deals through correspondent banks abroad. Financial deals can be wrapped up within a matter of hours.

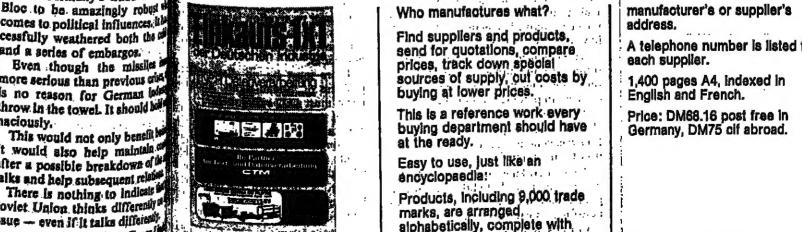
Comments the spokesman of one of the mammoth banks: "There will and there should always be private banks. They're simply part of our banking andscape.

And it is not only the big banks that are investing in the future.

Since the beginning of this year, a computer company has been tinkering with a special computer programme for private banks at Berenberg, Gossler &

> Marlene Röder (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 28 July 1983)

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Question: The Soviet Union has threatened counter-measures of various kinds if missile modernisation goes ahead according to schedule should the Geneva INF talks break down and Pershing 2 missiles are stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany. What do you think the Russians will actually do? Answer: The Geneva talks aren't over yet. I expect the Soviet leaders to give way in return for minor concessions, probably just before the final deadline.

The Soviet leaders will be hoping to enlist the support of a part of Western public opinion for a postponement of missile modernisation by Nato and a delay in the stationing of new weapons, especially Pershing 2s.

Any delay is to the Soviet leaders' advantage. It will foster uncertainty and would be the first climb-down by the West in implementation of the Nato dual-track decision.

If missile modernisation goes ahead in the wake of a total breakdown at the Geneva talks I should expect there to fairs. be a nerve-racking propaganda campaign and possibly a number of mainly demonstrative military counter-meas-

The purpose of these counter-measures would for the most part to heighten the psychologico-political pressure.

Yet no matter how bitterly the Soviet leaders may complain about moves by the West they will take good care not to overstep the mark.

First, because the Russians are keen to continue and expand economic relations with the Federal Republic, especially in the technological sector.

Second, because their current relations with the United States, Britain and France are, to put it cautiously, a little only the chilly side, while the process of PERSPECTIVE

Soviet line gives cause for neither hope nor fear

The West must stand up to the Soviet Union, says writer Wolfgang Leonhard, 62, in an interview with Herbert Kremp of Die Welt. Leonhard's parents were German emigrés. He grew up in the Soviet Union, came to Berlin in 1945 and sought refuge in the West in 1950. He is an internationally renowned expert on East Bloc affairs and a lecturer at

normalisation envisaged in ties with China has run into difficulties.

This being so, it is unlikely to be in the Soviet leaders' interest to overstrain relations with the Federal Republic of

If they were to do so the result might be that Moscow would find itself increasingly isolated in its external af-

Q: Is Mr Andropov firmly in power or is his position in any way uncertain, be it for health or political reasons?

A: There are many indications that Mr Andropov is only a transitional leader, although initially he seems as Mr Brezhnev's successor to have been given all power and authority.

He has been general secretary of the CPSU since November 1982, chairman of the Defence Council since May 1983 and chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or head of state, since June 1983.

At present there can be no doubt that he is No. 1, but his fairly advanced age makes it seem doubtful whether he can hold on to this position for any length

When Stalin took over as general secretary in the spring of 1922 he was 43. When Khrushchev became Party leader in 1953 he was 59. When Brezhnev took over in October 1964 he was 58. Mr Andropov took over as leader at

the age of 68, and in the Soviet leadership a general secretary needs several years in which to consolidate his power. it takes at least until the next Party

The 27th CPSU Congress is due to be held in the spring of 1986. By then Mr

It is not just a matter of his term of office. Even more far-reaching changes at the top are due before long. Mr Andropov's closest associates are all well into their 70s.

Premier Nikolai Tikhonov is 78, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is 74 and Defence Minister Dimitri Ustinov will be 75 in Octo-

So it cannot be long before new men will have to take over key posts in the Soviet leadership, and that will be no easy task.

Initial preparations seem already to be in progress. A troika of younger men appear to be coming to the fore, although they are still overshadowed by the older leaders.

They are Nikolai Romanov, 60, from Leningrad, who seems to be mainly responsible for industry and economic affairs; First Deputy Premier Gaidar Aliyev, 60, from Azerbaidjan, who is mainly responsible for home affairs; and Mikhail Gorbatchov, 52, who is responsible for agriculture in the politbureau and the central committee secreta-

If they take over in succession to the older generation of Kremlin leaders they will be the first Soviet leaders who did not learn the ropes under Stalin; all three have made their way to the top since Stalin's death in March 1953.

A new generation would at long last have taken over in the Kremlin, Only then will we be able to tell whether a change of manpower at the top is enough to enable the Soviet Union to embark on modernisation worth mentioning and on urgently needed reforms. But that remains to be seen,

Q: Have there been domestic and foreign policy changes in the Soviet Union since Mr Brezhnev's death that might be termed structural or likely to have any future effect?

A: No. Changes have been limited to differences in emphasis as regards method, not content. Mr Andropov's specches are in part more attuned to reality.

At times he refers more openly to shortages. A campaign against corrup-tion was conducted for a while (but has now been acrapped).

Another striking point is that Mr Andropov has placed slightly greater emphasis than in the past on the rights of non-Russian nationalities.

In the economic sector a number of what are officially termed experiments. are being undertaken, aber VIATION The limitations are appar

There has been no easing

what unclearly, and in page

unchanged, maintai

the Brezhnev era.

rights on the other.

with the Soviet Union.

Bloc officials.

fact that even the concept of ornier's tried and trusted on Soviet civil rights cannot democrats (who in the west formula keeps it aloft



forts to improve ties with the are no job worries at Dornier, nue to encounter difficulting at last independent zero manufac-

The Soviet leaders are as to last independent aero manufaction. The Soviet leaders are as to like the Germany, and a third of the were under Mr Brezhnev to a book in research and development. If to a say in the Middle balance sheet makes satisfying use their influence more main as Turnover last year increased.

Q: What conclusions do r DM1.23bn to DM1.574bn. from your analysis for the One is year it may decline to an estitute Bonn government and far is DM1.4bn, but no-one at Dornier must coordinate with the West bried about the future.

A: Let me first make a set imberg of what is still a family days, and more is the pity of with a fine reputation, are not superpowers as though the set of the competition, which is basilt is a matter of the guester why it is still in business when so

It is a matter of the quiber why it is still in business when so ence between democracy yothers have gone to the wall. rence between democracy a vothers have gone to the want.
rights on the one hand and the company has stayed independent system with drastically light industry where mergers have left erschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB)

My aim is not to make the tally on its own.

tion by way of an accusation of the tally on the over well-known compasuch as Junkers and Heinkel, Alba-

The difference between (a cone of the oldest aircraft companded dictatorship is a factorial in the world), Focke and Henschel, ties that has a long-term effect in the long run will probably a their day they were all renowned important than the number of aviation, companies that riety of missile or another.

But as for the immediate past the second rent Soviet policy gives Bonn and lies neither cause for hope a lies of coperation and mergers and lies neither cause for hope a lies of coperation and mergers and lies neither cause for hope a lies of the oldest aircraft companies in the world), Focke and Henschel, Aloue and Henschel,

It is encouraging to note the cover bids.

of euphoric detente has comen to the company over. Bonn would be liked to see a merger. But Dornier phase of sober and realists of the company of the idea.

with the Soviet Union.

The aims are clear. We may distribute the Atlantic alliance and the Na We are still in business because we track decision while at the same haiders, because we haiders, because we haiders. haiders, because we are versatile sising Bonn's renunciation of the flot determined to try our hands at force and serious readiness and building.

ties with Moscow to break down We have survived because we have Opportunities of meeting 500 seeded in setting up a system of ders must be used but ought at information routes that allows us with Soviet or other East Block t moving fast and on a grand

should be conducted neither the outlook is promising. The Dorpressure of time nor with the group, with works in Munich, Friethat they must bring success. Unilateral prior concessions fen, near Munich, has held its own

than half-way does not make the specific the international recession tions easier, as is often believed; the chill wind of competition Dorto growing mistrust on the part have retained a fair share of the the chill wind of competition Dorhave retained a fair share of the

spect of credit commitments, which and development that has been both and development that has been dingly successful in safeguarding

There must be no disregard bornier have also made a worldwide problem of human rights. And the for themselves by delving into

harov must not be forgotten.

The more clearly our own of technologies.

The more clearly our own of the company combines Swabian are stated, the more consistent that the spirit of German aviation pioments are framed and the more as embodied by the founder, tely the verifiability of again this day the combination has ful negotiations will be and the more swall be and the more lasting agreements will fam place in the European aerospace Herbet has the figure that is extremely telling is

the fact that roughly a third of Dornier's payroll work in research and development, a sector in which the company has always invested heavily. At one works alone, Immenstaad on Lake Constance, home of Dornier's development division, some 2,000 highly skilled engineers, technicians and designers are

The Dornier group began as the Dornier aircraft division of the Zeppelin airship company but decided to go it alone in 1922.

It differs in many respects from what the general public expects an aerospace company to be like.

Its hallmarks have been the success of Dornier design engineers and sales staff with short and vertical take-off

The Do 27 was the company's first post-war best seller: 650 were built and sold. It proved as useful in many Third World countries as it was in the early days of the Bundeswehr.

It was the first post-war German plane that was a commercial success. Technically it was a winner in any case.

The Do 27 was followed by the Skyservant, a versatile short take-off aircraft, and the latest model in the series, the Do 228.

Technically the Do 228 is the ultimate in commuter and multi-purpose aircraft. Dornier are confident it will earn money and keep staff in employment until well into the 1990s.

"We have repaid to the last pfennig the loans we were given by Bonn towards the cost of developing and constructing the Skyservant.

"We will be repaying the aid we have been lent in connection with the Do 228 too. That's how optimistic we are," says Bernhard Schmidt.

These are words that are far from common in the aircraft industry these

There is a widespread prejudice that companies like Dornier are kept going mainly or even exclusively by military research, development and production contracts.

Taxpayer's money

In other words, they depend on the taxpayer's money. But that is only half the truth.

Military contracts may make up a substantial proportion of turnover, but the criticism implied misses the point and is factually mistaken.

In Dornier's case in particular the wide range of company activities in the civil aviation sector are much less known to the general public than military contracts.

Mention is mainly made, in this context, of the Alpha jet, a Franco-German fighter aircraft that has naturally played a large part in taking the company's nircraft construction turnover to DM534m per annum.

But the Alpha jet production lines will shut down for good in two years' time. More than 500 Alphas will by then have taken wing.

Domier have lately taken on a new



Claudius Dornier inr . . . in the tradition of his father.

310 Airbus, as subcontractors for the 217-seater version of the Airbus. parts because they are gas-guzzlers.

They are to be congratulated on having chosen to collaborate in the manufacture of the A 310 rather than the larger, 251-seater A 300. The smaller version is felt to be much more promising as a commercial proposition.

Incidentally, as a subcontractor Dornier does not have to shoulder any of the risk the Airbus project inevitably

Turnover has undeniably increased steadily in the military sector, including missiles, torpedoes, reconnaissance devices and drones.

It has also increased in the space sector and, in particular, in new technology, of which the Do 228 commuter aircraft is the most advanced example.

Esu, the European Space Agency, hus acknowledged Dornier's expertise in awarding the company leadership of the consortium that designed and built the ERS-1 terrestrial observation satel-

Engineers from 13 countries were associated with the ERS project.

Dornier are also associated with the Glotto space probe that will be sent up to take a closer look at Halley's comet when it next passes through the solar system in 1986.

They are likewise associated with the Ariane launcher vehicle and the Spacelab project.

Dornier by no means regard the use of shock waves to break up kidney stones as a sideline. This is a sector in which they have earned a worldwide re-

A kidney stone crusher costs DM3m. Dornier also manufacture measurement and control equipment for environmental protection and have built textile machinery in Lindau since the 1940s.

Back in the aviation field, Dornier ave been entrusted by Boeing with fit. others. ting out 18 Awacs reconnaissance planes as part of a Nato programme.

The emphasis nonetheless remains on middle-of-the-road aircraft construc-

Over the post-war decades Dornier have manufactured over 1,000 short take-off planes of all kinds that have proved satisfactory in use all over the world.

They are banking on this fund of experience in launching the DM4m Do '228 in competition with US manufacturers, Britain, Canada and Brazil.

The Soviet Union manufactures simirole as suppliers for the European A lar aircraft but they are not serious

competitors with their Western counter-

That makes them far too expensive to run to Western markets and for Third World countries.

Market research experts estimate that in the next 12 years there will be a demand for about 3,500 turboprop aircraft in the Do 228 category.

Dornier would like to make sure of a large slice of the cake: at least 450, including 300 by the end of the present

Looking at USA

The DO 228 has sold well of late: in Malaysia, Taiwan, Bhutan, Nigeria, Norway and Sweden, where the competition was neatly upstaged.

Sales figures seem to confirm that Dornier are heading in the right direction. Dornier sales executives hope even to gain a foothold in the US market.

The short-term target, to build and sell three Do 228s per month, has virtually been reached. The first 14 have already been handed over; 13 more are to follow before the year is out.

There are 18 orders in hand and 49 options, which is far from bad, especially as more orders seem likely to follow. The Do 228 certainly shows that Dornier have again been quick to size up the market.

For years there has been talk of a renaissance of small and medium-sized propeller aircrast. Dornier developed and build in next to no time turboprop aircraft capable of knocking spots off well-known US planes.

"It is part of the Dornier tradition." Bernhard Schmidt says, "to try new approaches and steal a march on the

"But we aren't gamblers. We have carefully calculated the risk we are running. Our scientific staff and our experience guarantee that."

With a glance at seemingly all-powerful competitors in Europe and overseas he adds: "We may be a medium-sized company but the so-called big boys are often not all that big."

Knowledge is power, as Dornier have been well aware for over 60 years. Success bears out the attitude taken by the last independent operator in the German aerospace industry.

Karl Morgenstern (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,

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Editorial advisory board:

Politics at first hand

the neem t

Earth's temperature set to rise, and human beings will be to blame

Global mean temperature on the surface of the Earth will increase by about two degrees centigrade in the next 40 years, says Bonn climatologist Hermann Flohn.

Writing in Geographische Rundschau on the basis of what was known at the end of 1982, he says the estimated increase will be due to gases released into the atmosphere by virtue of human acti-

About seven tenths of a degree will be due to the higher carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere.

A further six tenths will be due to nitrogen fertiliser, the end-product of which is nitrous oxide, or laughing gas.

The third major factor will be a higher level of water evaporation, accounting for a temperature increase of 0.4 de-

Combustion of fossil fuels currently releases 5.3 gigatons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, and the output is increasingly by 2.2 per cent per annum.

Destruction of the tropical rain forest at a rate of 160,000 square km per year adds a further two to four gigatons an-

According to the most reliable estimates the atmosphere absorbs about 55 per cent of carbon dioxide and the seas the remaining 45 per cent.

The carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere has increased from 290 parts

> supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works, They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, jumidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

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tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate,

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per million in 1900 to over 340 parts per million at the beginning of this year.

It is currently increasing at a rate of 1.2 parts per million a year. The less biomass there is, the less car-

bon from the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is absorbed by plants and the faster the carbon dioxide count in-

In Central Europe, and arguably in North America, forest growth is steadily declining. It is certainly declining rapidly in German woods and forests.

The estimates do not take into account the increase in carbon dioxide that is likely to result from the demise of trees and forests.

The Bundestag commission of inquiry into future atomic energy policy reported in 1980 that experts were agreed an energy policy aimed at growth would have a specific effect.

Even if the emphasis were to be on promoting atomic energy the result would be a heavy consumption of fossile fuels.

Energy saving, especially electric power, is likely to have a positive effect on the carbon dioxide problem, Flohn

This aspect was covered exhaustively

must go even further back in time. Meteorological stations Facts found in relation to climate history are in keeping to a surprising deall over the world

gree with the results of model estimates. If there were a substantially higher carbon dioxide count and level of other toxins and mean temperatures were four degrees higher than today, conditions such as prevailed in the late terriary period might recur.

In those days, between 14 and three and a half million years ago, the Antarctic was cevered by an icecap but the

Salt and plaster deposits such as today occur in southern Tunisia accumulated in the Viennese basin and the plateau along the upper reaches of the

Flohn says the arid zones could move 400 to 800 kilometres further north toward Central Europe.

The sub-tropical rain zone would become narrower and likewise head north. California, the Mediterranean and the Middle East would be totally droughtstricken.

Exact regional forecasts cannot be made because in the late tertiary period the mountain ranges did not, for the most part, yeat exist.

They now exercise a cric on the climate. Besides, massive volcanic eruptions could cool the Earth

down rather than heating it up further, It looks as though the resurgence of volcanic activity since 1963 has ensured that the 0.5-degree temperature increase that might have been expected in view

of exhaust fumes has not yet occurred. Flohn stresses that all current forecasts must be seen in the light of what is strictly limited knowledge. There has yet to be a model capable of satisfactorily simulating the present-day climate with its seasonal variations.

Martin Urban (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 August (983)

by Wilfried Bach, of Münster, last year

in a book entitled Gefahr für unser Klima (Danger for the Climate). "We are burning up in 200 to 300 years the fossil fuels nature, in the shape of photosynthesis, took 400 million years to produce," Flohn writes.

What consequences will a mean temperature increase of two degrees by the year 2020 have? In the early Middle Ages, about the

year 1000, when the Vikings colonised southern Greenland, the entire region must have been ice-free. In those days the mean annual tem-

perature was one degree higher than it Deep-sea drilling has shown that about 120,000 years ago, in the interglacial period, the temperatures were warmer than at any time in the past 700,000 years.

In those days the mean annual temperature was two to two and a half degrees higher than it is today.

Lions, mastodons and hippos flourished in southern England. Their bones have also been found in gravel pits near Worms on the Rhine.

In those days the sea-level was five to seven metres higher than it is today. The seas extended to Siberia and linked the Arctic Ocean with the Baltic, Scandinavia and Finland were islands.

To judge the consequences of even greater increases in temperature we

lution is high too.

effect on pests.

tries in particular.

World.

sity department of phytopuble applied zoology and financia

It was shown in 1972 that a to coordinating activities and gaintive agents in neem seed prost in opportunity of learning from one from shedding their skin or less than the development in other ways.

He notes with amazement to be the translator of natural enemies of rice and the Beckett, Claude Simon and pests; it can even enhance crops the lines of the Beckett, Claude Simon and

This was partly due to it Middle Ages?

substances temporarily decinishes let us take, a look at a normal number of ostracods that live is writing day at Mühlenstrasse 10 in fields when they are under wait.

The algae that these little call the partly of the next weekend's activitately died they produced enriched lite translates from English and has gen that functioned as a fertilished to written several books of his own, rice plants.

Hats the Agoup of Dutch translators will be (Namberger Nachrichus 168)

The remarkanterature

properties Cul-de-sac, Sackgasse, strada chiusa: exit out of translators' blind alley

From forter Rundschon

tion in teamwork is a welcome change

It has also achieved results, such as

the publication of jointly translated

books such as a selection of essays by

One of the main aims of the college is

to make the work of translation tran-

translation comes about and why one

choice is made rather than another.

from day-to-day work.

Jean Cayrol.

Goethe.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The neem tree, an included that grows widely in African postcard addressed to Slawomir a range of unusual properlies flast, Dom Literaturow, near Kreit promising prospect for befrederal Republic of Germany, was seed without difficulty by the Azadirachta indica is in sorting office.

Azadirachta indica is it sorting office.

name. It is useful because it is "House of Literature," the Post fireproof and impervious of its decided, must be the European dations of termites and its ke diators' College in Straelen, 35km used as cattle fodder.

Agents refined from its set was. Straelen, the first institution of be harnessed to fight many and in Europe, was opened in 1980. neem oil, although incide, is clearly made a name for itself used to lubricate engines at the first first first first institution of itself used to lubricate engines at the first fi

The waste that is left over the first suggested some years ago.

The waste that is left over the first countries felt it would be a good has been pressed out of the first suggested some years ago. Small wonder the neem interest translators from the East Bloc coun-been the subject of international translators from the East Bloc coun-fig conference of international translators from the East Bloc counfic conferences held by Glesse Thates forced while links are

being forged with China and

Bonn government agency that sounds as though it were some-ses technical cooperation with a gigantic, like the Bundessprachen-World. Professor Heinz Schmulten station facilities of the European in the Giessen University amounty in Brussels.

what is so important about the Strategy of the European is entirely different. It is table in the control of the European in the Control of the European in the E

table insecticides in developing furbland six-room house, Mühlen-tries in purticular.

According to extremely cardial a dozen translators can live and WHO estimates there are the statement of a while. There is an fatalities a year in Third World library and a common work tries due to misuse of chemistries in And that's it.

house is now far too small A The number of less letter building costing DM2m is under poisoning is probably substant fraction. The college is run on an er, and the level of environmental budget of DM300,000. Two thirds of the costs are met by

What small farmers in the thirds of the costs are met by that small farmers in the thirds of the costs are met by the third of the costs are met by the third of the costs are m

Professor Schmutterer applies was born about 10 years ago at substances are effective in deal locusts, caterpillars, bettle land cleades, gnat young, threadest live on plant roots and pest the wheel of literature even though riously ravage grain stores.

They have proved more effective in deal artificial substances in copies artificial substances i

into German, was the prime

local farmer. So it is hardly surprising that the te-

succeeded in underpinning the atmosphere of the original novel. Elmar Tophoven is one of the most

important contemporary translators into German, partly because he has spent years trying not only to present his own work but also to show how he has set about it.

His aim is to make the art of translation teachable. As the leading spirit of the college he is keen to set standards of translation ever higher.

."At present," he says, "the lessons to sparent and controllable, to show how a be learnt from a translation are learnt by young linguists who compare it with the original."

Another is to document work and to His idea is to supply a commentary set up a library of translations, which is, on the translation as well as the translaincidentally, an idea dating back to tion itself. He feels 180 printed pages of book will produce about 1,400 transla-When Goethe was sent the first transtor's footnotes.

lation of his Hermann and Dorothea Many observations will relate only to into a foreign language he read it immethe personal development of the transdiately and said it ought to be put lator, but points constantly arise that alongside the original as being equal in are of more general interest and could be incorporated in dictionaries. Translators at Straelen have, for in-

'These points, he says, should be colstance, checked each other's work. They lected and filed in an electronic reread Thomas Mann's Magic Moun-·German-English, German-French : or tain to see how the various translators German-Spanish dictionary:

Straelen alroady has a newly-installed coped with the more difficult passages. computer capable of doing the donkey The Magic Mountain is the tale of an individual illness and also that of illness

If everything works, and it surely as such and the collapse of an entire sowill, the translators' college is bound to At one point in the novel there is a emerge as a major venue for literary dereference to der blave Heinrich, who is

Translators read books very closely. When Tophoyen was translating Beckett's Compagnie into German (and a commentary to go with it) he noticed how freely Beckett himself translated his work.

Beckett writes his original work in English and then translates it into

French. The French version was very freely and imaginatively translated in certain sections.

Tophoven felt encouraged not to stick too closely to the literal text but to try and find German phrases that were more in keeping with what Beckett had

The translators' next aim, he says, is to set up a round-the-clock telephone

If someone in Bayaria is translating a book from the Spanish and comes across a phrase he is not familiar with he will then be able to ring Straelen and

In all probability Straclen will know the answer. Its reference library and dictionary section are so comprehensive that they are probably already better than most university libraries.

There is virtually day-by-day proof that the word has got around. Many of the problems with which foreign translators confront Straelen are problems that only German translators can readi-

A curly one

An American who; was translating theoretical work by Friedrich Schiller, for instance, rang to ask why some passages were italicised.

He failed to see why. In his view there were so many much more important comments that were not in italics. What was the point?

His problem was soon solved. Italiclsed passages in Schiller's theoretical writings are not set in italics to emphasise their content.

The purpose is to emphasise pronunciation. When these words are accentuated. Schiller's will be seen to have been a Swabian accent.

That is a point that is unlikely to accur so readily to anyone who doesn't come from southern Germany. But Klaus Birkenhauer comes from down south and was able to offer a ready ex-Christian Lindor

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1983)

Books nestle happily where pigs and sheep once mucked around

he International Young People's Library has moved to new quarters on the outskirts of Munich, surrounded by small lakes in a neat and friendly land-

tendered by the French translator as

The English translator was found to

liave gone one step better and referred

to the Blue Peter. The verb "to peter" is

clearly appropriate, while the Blue

Peter as a flag is flown by ships that sail

out to sea and may never return.

Henri le Bleu.

It spent over 30 years in Schwabing, in cramped city-centre accommodation. The library, which is the only one of its kind in the world, now has 10 times as much room.

It is housed in Schloss Blutenburg, a historic monument renovated for DM20m and fitted out with the latest in

The 400,000 books in 120 languages are looked after by a fresh team of librarians: in what used to be a ducal hunting lodge and moated castle.

The castle needed thorough restoration. It used to be a convent but was last used to house pigs and sheep by a

airs took three years. The result is a library atmosphere with a difference.

Unter the historic arches of the main reading room young readers can browse through a permanent shelf stock of 10.000 children's and young people's books in 10 languages. :

The 10 languages include Serbo-Croat and Japanese.

In the peace and quiet of towers and yards students, teachers, librarians, publishers and research scholars can delve deeper.

They have access to the lending facility for international specialist literature comprising 10,000 volumes and 240

The library is a Unesco-associated project launched in 1948 by a Stuttgart woman, Jella Lepman. . . .

Annual additions total 15,000 books, traditionally supplied free of charge by publishers all over the world.

"Difficulties arise only when the countries concerned are poor, the customs authorities are strict and language barriers or paper shortages prevent prompt

The details are outlined by Lioba Betten, 34, the new deputy director, a Munich librarian,

Munich librarian.

There is a gigantic underground warehouse of books beneath the linden tree and the apple trees in the castle courtyard.

About 50,000 children's books of historic interest are kept in fireproof, waterproof quarters.

Over 300,000 volumes are stored in accordance with the latest techniques. including the four fifths of the 50,000 volumes of secondary literature that are not immediately available on demand,

cond World War to promote peace and international understanding. 1. Frau Betten and her boss, Andreas

Bode, 40, who comes from Leipzig. have yet to put in serious public relations work for their new home.

But there are already 300 applications by children and young people to borrow books. Films based on books are to be shown once a months; the first was Erich Kästner's Konferenz der

There are also plans for language courses, exhibitions and readings.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1983)



MEDICINE

Treating spine complaints gets to root of other problems



mong the most common forms of Acomplaint today are those which affect the body's system of controlling its movement. This involves the skeleton, the nerves and the muscles.

Most of the problems stem from the spinal column. Sixty per cent of women and 80 per cent of men over 50 have degenerative changes in the spine, according to Professor Herbert Junghanns, a pioneer in spinal research.

But he says that this degeneration alone does not always cause problems, especially if the muscle system surrounding the spine is strong enough to support it.

There could, however, be disorders of the complicated vertebrae system without symptoms.

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the muscular skeletal system is the specialised field of "manual medicine" or "chirotherapy".

Both terms are derived from the word "hand" (one in Latin, one in Greek). The reason for this is that functional changes of the skin, muscles and joints can usually only be discovered through a painstaking manual examination. Frequently, the complaint can be alleviated or cured through manipulation.

Chirotherapeutic manipulation has been in use for thousands of years. But until recently modern European medicine left this field to non-medical specialists, chiropractors.

In America, a variant of this manual medicine, osteopathy, has gained academic recognition, and the Doctor of Osteopathy degree equals a general medical degree. This was pointed out by Professor Friedrich Loew at the recent 7th Interdisciplinary Forum of the German Medical Association in Cologne.

Loew urged that this neglected medical discipline be given more emphasis in medical training in this country.

German chiropractors now receive their training in practical courses organised by the German Society for Manual Medicine in Neutrauchburg and Hamm, Only four German medical schools teach manual medicine.

Doctors who have passed several of these courses can become members of the Society and, following a final examination, add the word "Chirotherapy" to their nameplate.

Patients should know about this before they consuit a chiropractor because manual medicine was with some reason looked at with suspicion for a long time.

Conventional medicine left chirotherapy to outsiders, primarily people without a medical degree who knew how to manipulate but frequently used this practice where it was not called for and could therefore be harmful.

Chiropractors today keep within their limitations, E. Schwarz, president of the Swiss Medical Society for Manual Medicine, told a German Medical Association Congress in Montecatini-Terme re-

Even so, there were doctors who manipulated the spinal column without having the experience. They had simply learned a few grips and positions.

Many national health organisations provided lists of doctors qualified to carry out manual examinations and

But some of these lists, such as the one in Berlin, are compiled from information provided by national health doctors, criticised Berlin orthopaedic specialist Karl-Heinz Drogula, president of the German Society for Manual Medicine. They did not take into account whether the person listed was actually a trained chiropractor.

A chirotherapist with a sound knowledge of the necessary techniques who uses manipulation only where it is really called for can provide relief for a great many pain-ridden patients.

A Swiss survey of internists shows that about 30 per cent of their patients could profit from manual medicine. The percentage is likely to be even higher for general practitioners or orthopaedists, said Schwarz,

Disorders due to a blockage between vertebrae are particularly suitable for chirotherapeutic treatment.

This type of blockage, which is functional rather than anatomic, restricts a joint's normal scope of movement. Appropriate manipulation can restore this movement and rid the patient of pain.

In some cases, all complaints can be removed with a simple twist resulting in an audible click. A case in point is lumbago, a painful condition involving the

But such instant successes are the exception rather than the rule. Schwarz told the congress that manipulation or

the softer technique of osteopathic mobilisation must be only part of a comprehensive indivi-

dual therapy plan. Dr Drogula also stressed the interplay of manual medicine and other therapeutic measures and warned against using chiropractics only. A surprisingly large number of disorders can be treated

manipulation provided this warning is heeded. Some types of headaches. dizziness, shoulder and arm pains and cricks is the neck Just the jab! are to disorders of

heart frequently originates in the chest section of the spinal column. Hip pains need not necessarily come from disorders of the hip joint. They can also be due to problems with one of the lower vertebrae.

Lumbago and sciatica can also be treated by manual manipulation, though not always successfully.

Dr Drogula stressed that certain types of muscle pain in the spinal column region are not always due to blocked vertebrae but that the causality can also be reversed.

In such cases, it is useless to treat the blockage. What must be done is to treat



the neck section of Five-language dog tags for diabetics are now with the spinal column. glish, French, German, Italian and Spanish, They are Pain that seems to ed to explain the problem for holidaymakers in conradiate from the gency in a foreign country.

It transpired time and age Montecatini congress that the of spinal column disorden hand in hand with muscular tion and a strengthening of the corset" that supports the spine

These insights are based or a sults of research into muscle in Janda (Prague).

Systematic stretching of special congress opened muscles that have been should then this year's congress opened result of inactivity and can be was only a single Helmut Schmidt strengthen muscles with a supportion. Only one flower was in bloom well as a movement function as there were countless buds, healthy

As a result, it is not enought cribe physical exercises. The finkfurt's Palmengarten will next must tell the physiotherapistal year rival Stuttgart and Planten un cises to practice with the publication, Hamburg, in the majesty of its must never discontinue that a feel hothouses. if he is to stay well, Schwart frector Gustav Schoser is busy regarding.

Complications as a result of section of implications as a many transfer of implications as a result of section of implications as a result of section of implications are to be opened next year, apy has been applied when it sets of jungle and salt-water mannot have been used. For one this of jungle and salt-water manacute joint inflammations, by the section of the followed by mours or organic diseases of water 1986 they are to be followed by

Jiri Dvorak, Berne, told the or said areas such as the semi-desert, congress that a survey should scrubs and savannah.

complications in an estimated it splants, some of which are alreation manipulations over the particular will be themselves to life in

reported complications, it states that five in the respective reported complications, it states are no fective at a relatively low risk part in demand. Herr Schoser says, also an economical type of medical the public want is entire landDr Drogula pointed to the state of as a reminder of holidays in farges of manual medicine over the state of the world or in botaniwith drugs: Manual therapy is the public want is entire landpreparation for long journeys of this locally with a state of the state of the world or in botani-

also used medication.

ORTICULTURE

lenauer, Schmidt, side by side in a rose garden

thing like Konrad Adenauer id still be just what many peo-Add a few characteristics of Schmidt and there would proan overwhelming majority in

the politicians Adenauer and It is roses we are talking deep red Konrad Adenauer vellow Helmut Schmidt.

vo varieties could indeed be and both were on show at the ional rose-growers' congress in



gy, especially the work of the masterplece ... the Auche-

According to this research, I found Adenauer is a big plant with portant to prevent muscular de evenful scent. It was christened by in patients with disorders of a fielder Adenauer himself at Badencolumn and its vertebras. Italia 1950 and is still a favourite 30

more houses featuring plants from

dunt, will be joined by birds and

animals that live in the respective

fillions are also to be able to see for

sake was replaced as Bonn Chancellor by Helmut Kohl. That may have been a reason why

DIE ZEIT

leaves, and the gracious way in which

the solitary bloom withered and faded

Even so, fewer orders have been plac-

ed for Helmut Schmidt since his name-

was felt to hold forth great promise.

rose-breeders were none too upset that neither Herr Kohl nor President Carstens had accepted the invitation to attend the congress.

If either had, they would have been duty bound to name a new variety of rose after him, and who knows how long a politician's name will continue to mean good business?

Over 1,000 rose-lovers from 25 countries were in Baden-Baden, which boasts Germany's only garden exhibiting new varieties of rose, to award the medals.

Rose-growers have their own independent panel of adjudicators. Their findings are all-important. The winners are bombarded with bids to grown and market the new varieties under licence.

Members of the jury walked round the grounds in polyglot groups of seven. There were 93 new varieties to judge.

"She has a nice texture." - "Diese Sorte ist nach einer Woche im Haus noch schön." — "It is unusual." — Très élégante." — "I doubt it will have the same colour in the States."

These were scraps of conversation at Bed No. 42, where members of the jury were scrutinising Julius, a new variety in a colour variously described as copper, old rose and parchment.

It looks like the handlwork of a skill-



The Spanish Garden at the Munich exhibition

ed interior decorator and would well match old leather or yellowing prints.

The Americans are thrilled by such colour combinations. Adjudicators lined the rose-beds, sniffing, handling leaves and flowers and discussing fig-

Delegates of national associations of rose-growers were in attendance. So were rose-lovers from among the gene-

One was a member of the Belgian nobility. She has roses 280 years old growing in the garden of her chateau and was taught to love roses from an early

There was a lady from Northern Ireland who bought an old house and began to look for period roses to match her home. She went on to become a research scholar clued up on the roses of

Then there was the retired local authority director of horticulture and the collector of rose pictures from South

They are the sort of people who tour the rose gardens of this world in much the same way as others visit concerts or race meetings.

Continued on page 14

Seven million visit garden show in Munich

Over seven million people have seen the Munich horticultural show since it opened at the end of April. One reason is that IGA '83, to use its Ger-

sued by the Horticultural Association. They are full of information about plants and groups of plants.

They go into the principles of gardening and how to lay a garden out, planting and tending a garden, and special kinds of garden and plant-growing.

tion that they are almost a substitute for a gardening manual,

command you can go on to take a closer look at over 20 gardens laid out to cover special topics.

many items of more generally valid ad-

den ample green.

The many ways in which water can be used in gardens have always been eyecatchers at horticultural shows, Munich is no exception.

hich are often the Cinderalla of private homes, as are the gardens of terraced houses.

Since they lack borders they are not the usual handkerchief pattern, but they are only effective if kept uniformly neat

which to keep pot plants during the winter. An alternative is trough gardens, also for the roof but designed for water

Let them include pots for summer flowers, shrubs, vegetables and kitchen gardens, rose gardens with a Baroque look, Biedermeier gardens complete

Continued on page 16

Migraine study reveals links with stress and weather

Dsychological problems and certain weather conditions often trigger migraine attacks, a survey of 3,000 sufferers has revealed.

More than half said that specific warning signs preceded attacks. They included trouble at work or home; stress caused by driving; changes in weather; and particular types of weather such as humidity.

Rarely was there any connection with

Results of the survey were revealed at an international congress in Feldkirch,

Migraine (the word comes from the Latin term hemicrania, meaning half the head) owes its name to the fact that attacks usually begin on one side of the head; and with many people they remain one-sided.

The intense pain appears to be caused by a blood vessel spasm in the brain. Migraine is usually treated with pain killers and drugs to overcome the

But there is no effective treatment for the still unknown root of the problem. This prompted doctors to launch a survey involving 2,872 migraine sufferers, 80 per cent women.

Respondents carefully recorded their medical histories and noted anything they felt might have a bearing on their

tack when they were young adults; 39 per cent in puberty. As a rule, children don't have migraine pains.

also suffered from migraine. This seems to prove that heredit

In more than 80 per cent of the cases early morning or immediately on waking up. Pew attacks occur during work. But more than half the sufferers must stop working during an attack (average

ful but also costly to the economy because of lost working hours.

Thirty-six per cent said that their mothers and 10 per cent that their fathers

plays an important role even though its influence was indicated in less than half of the cases.

the attacks occur at home, mostly in the duration 27 hours) and stay in bed in a darkened room.

Migraine is not only extremely pain-

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

Gerhard Graf

Fifty-six per cent had their first at-

decades, Even assuming a large number

desirable side effects involve that individual plants are less in de-whole of the human organism and than typical, widespread varieties ceded, however, that manual than typical, widespread varieties

dives fruit trees and other crop

Old hothouses get a new lease of life

To illustrate the importance of water for various environments arid and humid zones will be shown side by side, with, only narrow barriers between

The new conservatories, designed by Constance architect Hermann Blomeier, are only a part of the rejuvenation Frankfurt's 115-year-old Palmengarten

are to continue in use as a green lecture theatre where groups of schoolchildren and adults will be able to learn more about exhibits.

practical horticultural work taught by qualified staff to enable visitors to gain a deeper insight into plants that grow at the Palmengarten.

nese, rock and moorland gardens are

The Palmengarten is owned by the city, and Frankfurt is happy to pay for

the privilege. By 1986 the renovation is expected to have cost about DM50m. Some DM24.2m have already been allocated by the council, and Herr Schoser is confident the rest will be ap-

In his view the Palmengarten's function has changed from that of a showcase to a collection designed to ensure the survival of species. In a special laboratory rare varieties

5,000 varieties and is continually being

ly 70 years.

A rose garden, a pond section, Japa-

is currently undergoing. Only a handful of the old hothouses

Lectures and courses will be held and

also to be laid on.

proved too.

tinction. The offspring are not only exchanged with other botanical gardens but also sent back to their countries of The Frankfurt orchid collection is already the largest in Europe. It has over

Eyer since plans for a new-look Palmengarten began in 1978 the planners have had trouble with a tennis club that has been housed in the ground for near-

It has influential members who have succeeded so far in stalling bids to have the club expelled to a less attractive lo-Instead of the tennis club there are

plans to lay out gardens where the blind can smell and feel plants to their hearts' content. Sabine Schäfes/dpa

(Die Well, 2 August 1983)

man initials, provides information as well as pleasure.

There are, for instance, the leaflets is-

The leaflets convey so much informa-

With all the facts they list at your

Many an IGA visitor has camera and notebook at the ready to pinpoint detalis of interest, but the leaflets outline

The smaller the garden, the less it needs a lawn, Bushes and herbaceous borders are expensive but need less care

and attention. A pebble bed dotted with bushes and ornamental grass, neither of which require much water, or a few beds either at ground level or slightly elevated by means of cornerstones will give a gar-

So, for that matter, will a few shrubs and creepers. of orchid are bred to prevent their ex-

Other ideas include front gardens,

and matching. There are lightweight roof gardens in



The only women in the Bundeswehr uniform at the moment are doctors. But Bonn is thinking of widening its scope because it exects a manpower shortage by the end of the decade.

Views on the issue are divided, Just before the Bundestag's summer recess MP Ursula Krone-Appuhn (CSU) urged Parliament to permit women to join the forces and undergo tough basic

Her SPD colleague Herta Däubler-Omelin retorted sharply: "Under no circumstances." The idea was unthink-

The issue is so controversial that politicians have never really tackled it.

Former Defence Minister Hans Apel procrastinated by appointing a panel to assess the pros and cons. Manfred Worner, the current Minister, does not seem to think much of panels, but he is quite happy to let a lot of lawyers spend a lot of time examining the Constitution for any possible scope that would allow women to serve in the forces.

Since the debate 15 years ago on the emergency laws, the Constitution has had an Article 12a. Section 4 of this article severely restricts the use of

It states: "If, in case of a war, the need for civilian services in the fields of sanitation and medicine cannot be met by military installations and volunteers, women aged between 18 and 65 can be drafted into such services through legislation. They shall under no circumstan-

Any ideas Bonn might have on this issue must stay within the framework of Article 12a. It can therefore be taken for

 Only women who have volunteered can become soldiers: There can be no draft for women;

• Women can only serve in units where they will not be involved in

Theoretically, it should of course be possible to amend the Constitution and introduce the draft for women. This would require a two-thirds Bundestag majority.

But no politicians, male or female, seriously consider this.

This makes it the more grotesque that leftist groups and members of the Peace Movement are "outraged" because, as they maintain, somebody urged a draft for women. This is totally unfounded.

But women are nevertheless no rarity in the Bundeswehr. There have been

Continued from page 13

Prizes were awarded. Julius won gold because it was an absolute novelty

The trend in rose-growing is back to nature, Less interest is being shown in flowers the size of cauliflowers and in stems a metre long.

The small-flowered varieties resembling wild roses are in demand, especially in pastel shades. But the classic red rose will always be the most important.

Over the centuries so much significance has been attributed to the red rose for its populatity ever to wane.

Gisela Mahlmann (Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

Talk of putting women into uniform raises hackles

women doctors in uniform since 1975 (85 so far), their highest rank being co- forces. lonel. But these women officers are not in combat units.

What do women themselves think of Bundeswehr service?

An opinion survey in the spring of 1982 showed that 71 per cent of women aged between 18 and 24 are in fvour of it; 21 per cent would consider volun-

The figures show that women in the appropriate age group are interested in the Bundeswehr as an occupation. This reveals trends that long ago led to the opening up of the armed forces to women in other countries.

In the Western democracies, it was the drive for equality between the sexes that gained women access to the forces. In the USA, the drive was aided by

the fact that the humiliation of the Victnam defeat resulted in fewer volunteers. Later, the abolishment of the draft forced the Administration to seek new ways of filling the ranks.

Women, along with negroes and other ethnic groups hoping to rise on the social scale, helped fill the gap. Today, just under 200,000 US soldiers are women: nine per cent of the armed

The use of women in the forces of communist countries has other causes. This tradition dates back to the revolutionary struggle in which women also had to hold their own.

Part of the equality between the sexes in communist countries is the right of

Hamburg police are beginning to use policewomen for a wide range

The city, one of the six States to use

policewomen, has had women on the

force since 1945, but their roles have

Since 1980, 50 women a year have

been enlisted as part of a pilot scheme

to test them over a wide range of police

four hand-picked precincts were ob-

served by a firm of psychological man-

agrement consultants, the Uniter-

The women had a hard time: 40 per

cent of the male officers interviewed by

Forum Z opposed women as part of a

patrol, saying that the work was too

The police officers view of their

work is based on many of their own

touch and go experiences and injuries

But are these hard men not simply

unwilling (or incapable?) to solve con-

Women lack the physical strength

needed to get tough, and many consider

The study concludes that policewo-

this a shortcoming, says Forum Z.

men have a soothing effect in conflicts.

This can have the effect of gaining time

until either reinforcements arrive or the

Non-violent settlement takes time,

however, and this is why 40 per cent of

the male police reject them. But the

public is in favour.

situation resolves itself, and because

und Behördenberatungs

Last year, 37 policewomen serving in

of law-enforcement functions.

been strictly limited.

GmbH Forum Z.

tough for them.

in the line of duty.

flicts without violence?

In this country, it was the realisation

women volunteers to serve in the armed

that - as a result of the low birthrate years following the introduction of the pill - there would be a shortage of recruits to fill the ranks that triggered the public debate on women in the Bundes-

Naturally, many women resent being regarded as stopgaps. This has helped fuel much political opposition to the still unclear plans of the Defence Mi-

The so-called Long Term Commission under Hans Apel recommended that the shortfall of recruits be met by extending the basic service of a draftee and by opening some 30,000 Bundeswehr jobs to women volunteers. The jobs were selected with the constitutional ban on armed service for women in

A subsequent closer analysis pared down the number of these jobs.

Since women cannot become part of any mobilisation plan due to their volunteer status, the Defence Ministry's latest figures show that less than 15,000 women soldiers could become available to the Bundeswehr.

Moreover, women in barracks would in all likelihood revolutionise what is traditionally a men's world. The men -would-have to change their attitude and see their male role in a different light.

This has been demonstrated by the experiences made in the US and other Western forces.

Police broaden

the role of

female officers

As far back as 1979, Dr Carol Anne

Martin arrive at similar conclusions fol-

lowing a three-year survey of the work

She found that most policewomen

picked this job to help and protect

others. They were motivated by "unsel-

Some male police officers maintain

that little is known about the psycholo-

gical stability of women and that they

are therefore a risk factor. Others say

that women need protection. Do they

It is difficult to integrate women in

Projudices and sensitivities by male

colleagues have led to an alcofness that

As a result, women have to use their

hampers full integration still further.

social graces in their day-to-day deal-

ings with male colleagues if they are to

master the tightrope act between self-assurance and conformism.

tudes poses a major danger. By doing

so; women forfeit the very qualities that

give them an edge over their male coun-

terparts and earn themselves only

pseudo-recognition. The mistrust re-

mains, the grant to the best of the

But this very adjustment to male atti-

them to prove that they can do it.

perhaps want a closed shop?

the shift system and it

fishness," said Dr Martin in her study.

of policewomen in the USA.

technical equipment, tooks lession.
installations must be change higher court has thrown out that
in dual form to make them, took and the desired made any incorrect claims

the disciplinary problems the have in mixed units.

prevailing over their male mb 20-year-old man who survived a and promisculty frequently a food accident but was mistaken for atmosphere in US barrach thially injured passenger of the same rapes despite stiff penalia must pay for his own funeral. more, 20 per cent of the warract five days the man was regarded are out of action due to of paperal. Now he has been to court to America's women solding inhospital and funeral costs paid by fighting for inclusion in our parents from the insurers of the So far, they are eligible for the same who caused the accident three of the 300 different and sear.

Bonn court has ruled that he is en-

gories.

Justice and Interior Ministral

For instance: Is it unamed to error was immediately after the could do this without camin machine gun.

The bugbear thus lies in the Rūdigai (Die Web, Si

In trying to justify their s male policemen keep looking takes made by policewomen! that they usually excuse by a can happen to anybody" if the to a man elicits the stereotypes "typically female" if it happe

Women are therefore und pressure to avoid mistake. generally better performant greater selectivity in hiring his Of the 64 policewomen com

1980, 27 were high school grade 1981, the ratio rose to 51 out a in 1982 it was 20 out of 29.

But good intellectual quality are useless for police work it is anything to go by. Instead, " recommends that the intelled dard required of women spins adapted to the average male with

The reason: "A markedly " delicctual standard of women mental to their integration. The woman finds no challenge los lectual ability, and this leads to faction and detachment from colleagues - thus hampened nious cooperation."

Forum Z therefore recon the selective recruiting phot women be dropped.

There is still much opposite women will have to overcome must take the discriminator them with equanimity, and the goes for the many derogated pinned on them by their make

(Dio Zell, 25 lik

What happens when a bit gambling industry encourages takes to change a wheel?

The macho Defence king armed bandits, says a Bremen ners never ask themselve cologist.

It is get around regulations governmers never ask themselve cologist.

It is a found to get around regulations governmers never ask themselve cologist.

It is a found in the contained in a docinterest is to maintain the contained in a docinterest in the contained in the contained in the contained in a docinteres

thed incomplete. The industry What they do ask themselves court injunction preventing full

They also ask themselved ing: "Though the construction of it would cost to equip bands inachines is governed by legislatable sanitary facilities or bands and allowed at preventing pathological rate barracks to provide at plag, the industry has found ways separate accommodation for temventing these regulations."

Another thing that occupie ead man lives, ners is how to spare the lives Female superiors have to but it's costly

Bonn court has ruled that he is end to 75 per cent of hospital and reperts in this country are silling it expenses caused by the accident.
gure out what the constitutor its refused to rule on the funeral exwomen carrying arms actually included to

head a unit of a transport ball dent when the badly injured driver lieutenant? The military saying mistaken for his dead passenger, unrealistic to believe that to had been mutilated beyond reco-

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 August 1983) Was ereignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?

Anixorien zuf diese Fragen gibt ihnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages- und Witte haftereitung.

Que se passa-t-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-clie le monde? Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotidien allemand indépendant, supratégional et économique.

O que é que acontece na Alemanha?

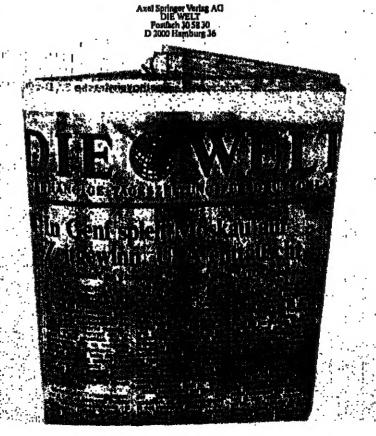
Como vô a Alemanha o mundo? As respontas a estas perguntas encontram-se no DIE WELT – o diário Independente, racional a econômico da Alemanha.

with a DM500,000 claim for damages.

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

You will find the answers to these questions in DIE WELT, Germany's independent national quality

¿Qué sucede en Alemania?



MODERN LIVING

Gambling industry accused of encouraging addiction

This passage was blacked by the original court decision.

Three hundred copies were published of Meyer's incomplete Geldspielautomaten mit Gewinnmöglichkeit - Objekte pathologischen Glücksspiels? (One-armed Bandits - Objects of Pathological Gambling?). Now it can be published in full.

Meyer, who went as far as Las Vegas to do research, sees the main danger in the new generation of gambling machines that enable the gambler to raise his possible winnings to up to DM200 by pressing a button.

It is this risk button that poses the greatest temptation and can lead to habitual gambling, says Meyer.

The court of appeals agreed. The allegation was "indisputably true" and permissible in a scientific work.

Though the mechanics and gambling systems of these machines conformed to the letter of the regulations they were contrary to the spirit and purpose of the

Meyer's study was prompted by an acquaintance whom one-armed bandits had turned into a compulsive gambles needing specialised treatment.

His work is supported by gamblers' self-help groups. Even so, he had to face endless court charges brought against him by manufacturers and operators. In one instance, he was faced

Che cosa sta succedendo ia Germania? Come vede la Germania il mondo? Risposta à tali quesiti le trovata în DIE WELT, il quotidiano indipandente, economico della Cermania, a livalio nationate.

¿Cómo ve Alemania el munde? Usted encontrarà la contestación a estas preguntas en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, be published in the Federal Republic of (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 August 1983)

A new edition of the study is to be

produced. The old edition, though in-

The author and his Bochum publi-

sher are certain that this is the first

book on one-armed bandit gambling to

complete, has been sold out.

Garden show Continued from page 13

with trellises, dovecotes, bowers and garden furniture all in white.

Three gardens on show in Munich have been particularly popular. The first is a plain, do-it-yourself garden with useful plants and room for children to play.

The second is designed for middle age with greater emphasis on leisure value and more expensive plants. The third is an easier-to-manage garden for older people.

Many other parts of the Munich show are full of information to sow the seeds of bright ideas. There is the Alpine meadow, the Alpine garden, the clematis knoll, the dahlia arena, the moorland garden, special gardens for the iris and the lily, a back-to-nature garden, a rose garden, shrubberies for sunlight. semi-darkness and shade, biotopes for water plants and the ecological garden.

There is so much to see if only one had time. The roses and dahlias are still in full bloom. The show will be open until 9 October.

The next IGA will be held in Berlin in 1985 and it will be interesting to see what is planned and is already being

> Herbert Raabe (Dor Tagosspiegel, 7 August 1983)

Law on alcohol sales to youth to be tightened

was governing the sale of alcohol to young people are to be tightened, according to the Bonn Minister for Family Affairs, Heiner Geissler.

The Minister, issuing a survey into the use of drugs among young people, quoted the report as saying that 12 per cent of 12 to 14-year olds were allowed by their parents to drink.

Many bought their beer or schnaps at shops despite the fact that selling alcohol to minors was illegal.

One finding was that broken home: could lead to addiction.

The study was prepared by Infratest Health Research and jointly commissioned by the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry and the states.

It asked 11,711 young people aged between 12 and 24 about their use of alcohol and tobacco and drugs, both prescribed and illegal.

Geissler (CDU) said the study has prompted his Ministry to step up its information campaign.

He described an intact family as the best protection for children, saying that the study showed how right the government was in giving absolute priority to its family policy.

The envisaged government measures, he said, would help families become "a haven for their children and would enable them to provide the children with a sense of direction and meaning." Ho termed the diminishing family cohesiveness "worrisome."

Fifteen per cent of all youngsters interviewed in the survey and 25 per cent of the young drug addicts came from broken homes.

The number of those who described their relations with their parents as poor or very poor rose commensurately with the extent of their drug intake. The same applied to drinkers and heavy

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 August 1983)

Credo of an unloved soccer thug: I love Hitler and Mao

Soccer rowdies create an atmosphere of something between civil war and a game of cowboys and Indians, says a study by the German Research Association (DFG).

Rioting connected with soccer matches is not because of social deprivation or because of any desire to remedy social injustice.

The report was compiled by Saarbrücken lawyer, criminologist and so-ciologist Professor Kurt Wels. He says the hooligans are politically

uninformed. They romanticise Mao,

Hitler and Che Guevara

same time: Some wear both swastikas and the terrorist Red Army Fraction emblem.

Stiff police controls and penalties frequently restore a semblance of peace at soccer grounds, but they also provide that prickling atmosphere of a tightrope walk between legality and illegality, writes Professor Weis.

At major matches, adults as well as juveniles became vulgar and aggressive. The pure soccer fan had a carnival attitude and had no intention of breaking

Most of the real rioting that had become an end in itself came from hardcore vandals, many with a criminal re-

Much rioting seemed to be showing

off. Evidence of this was the provocative attitude of hooligans towards the Unlike with squatters and political

demonstrators, this rioting has no poli-

ical motivation.

Professor Wels stresses that the wearing of anti-constitutional and anti-foreigner buttons and badges and the gestures and songs used by the rowdies are all part of their aim to "provoke at any

He notes that the police have stepped up their actions against neo-Nazi emblems and warns of the danger of "pushing fans into right wing extre-

Unlike with other youth rioting by groups such as rockers, skinheads or punks, fan rioting was not socially motivated. It neither stemmed from being socially under-privileged nor aimed at remedying social injustice.

Professor Weis says, however, the need of these people to find in a group the "warmth and haven denied them at

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 August 1983)

